Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864. NUMBER 93.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

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THE NEWS.

The war in Virginia gives no promise that changes the certainty established some time ago, that it will be a slow and tedious process yet to take Richmond. There will be no dashing in, and seizure of the rebel capital by a bold, sweeping stroke. It will be gradual, and the only chance for sharp fighting will be when Lee, grown desperate by hunger and confinement, dashes to break the ring of steel with which it is Grant's plan to encircle him. The promise of a few days was short-lived, and illusory as far as concerns the speedy capture of Richmond by assault. At any day, however, the desperate rebels may commence the assault on our army, and to our victory there can be but one result.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that he will receive proposals, until October 14th, for forty millions of 5-20 Bonds. The 5-20s have always been so popular that a liberal premium is expected, and a considerable amount will probably be taken on foreign account. The 7-30 loan will not be interfered with, and remains the most convenient investment at par that is now in the market, while the "proposals" may be desirable for banks and capitalists. The subscriptions to the 7-30s have already amounted to over forty-five millions. Full particulars in relation to both these loans will be found in our advertising columns.

We give on our inside a full account of the Iowa draft disturbances at Oskaloosa.

Our St. Louis dispatches give an interesting summary of news from Missouri, the extent and aspects of the rebel raid, &c.

We learn by a dispatch from Omaha that the overland stages are running, and the telegraph in working order. This amends our recent information on this subject, correct, doubtless, a few weeks since. The interests involved are too great to allow the redskins to postpone Ben. Halliday's stages, and the electric wire.

Our Monroe, Wisconsin, dispatch gives the particulars of the great bank robbery in that place on Tuesday night, in which the operators got safely off with $30,000 booty, after blowing the bank vault to atoms. Heavy sleepers the citizens of Monroe must be, and of quiet conscience withal, to slumber through such a night incident.

Our neighbors over the water are not to be allowed to go unscathed by the events that declare how sadly the times are out of joint. The China's news elsewhere reports serious revulsions taking place in trade, and the beginning of disastrous commercial failures. Perhaps we would pity them if we had leisure. They have done so little, however, to relieve us in our home trials that the British Lion can go through a severe cramp without disturbing our peace of mind.

Col. Eaton, General Superintendent of Freedmen for the Department of the Tennessee and the State of Arkansas, reports that 113,650 freedmen were under his care during the past year. Of these, 41,150 were in or attached to the army, and 72,500 were on plantations or in freedmen's villages. Of the latter, 62,300 are entirely self supporting. The remaining 10,200 receive subsistence from the Government. Of these, 3,000 are members of families whose heads are carrying on plantations, and are to pay the Government for their subsistence from the first income of the crop. The remaining 7,200 includes the paupers—those over and under the self-supporting age, the sick and the infirm. Of the 113,650 blacks above mentioned, 13,320 have been under instruction in letters; about 4,000 have learned to read quite fairly, and about 2,000 to write.

From Tennessee we learn that Forrest, alarmed by a rise in the Tennessee River, is endeavoring to make good his escape. The railroad to Pulaski is working again. The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad continues in operation. Forrest has not accomplished much by his raid. On account of the scarcity of horses, Rousseau is unable to drive these marauders out of the State. He has infantry in plenty, but they can only be employed to defend particular points; they cannot pursue, and hence the rebels, moving about with celerity, can do pretty much as they please. A Nashville letter says: There are some 8,000 rebel cavalry in the State, under the general command of Forest. To make up this number nearly all of Wheeler's force has been detatched from the command of that fugacious individual. This aggregate force has been divided into three or four bands, of from 1,000 to 3,000 each—the largest under Forrest in person, the remainder under Roddy, Clinton, and others of less note.

We give in our morning advices from Springfield, the full details and proceedings of the great mass meeting yesterday.

uppose the war nearly ended, Richmond in under the flag, the Confederate rag , and its armies scattered. Do you know at then our greatest peril might begin to across our path? That it would be that a danger might, peradventure, to meet which Jomini's Art of War no rules? That our muskets and our monitors and iron-clads would powerless against it? Yet it is so. There more dangerous hour for truth than "error wounded writhes in pain" that of magnanimity stalks in. Truth's instead of finishing up the fight, round for soothing ointments, reliefs, and pain killers. There is way an appeal to the generous rule hitting a man when he is down, the result too often is that instead of "dying in pain," and earn monumental marble, gets tenderly lug into hospital quarters and is put into a to mend. Of all the first-class simple we ever read about, we have always set as the chiefest, that nincompoop of the who carried home in his bosom, out of sympathy, the half frozen adder. And ved all he got, and gave the world a that we may make useful for our war. vidence kindly throws at our feet at the of a struggle that has drained the life of countless hearts, the arch enemy this republic and cause of this war— avery—let these, in Heaven's name, be coddling and comforting of the half dead monster. Shun magnanimity when have the devil to deal with. Strike and the foul reptile and our na shame and misery. Is it possible that danger may come to be the of moral courage to give the finishing to the rebellion when the hour ar for the blow? It may be distant in or months, but the test will come— crowning test of this people and our age. is welcome after war; health is deli after illness, but disease must be erad . Do you spare the little remains of one pustule of small-pox, a tubercle or It is time to stiffen our national pur and keep the halyards of our flag out and corrupt hands. Treason and must die that Liberty and Union live.

the news was published of the rebel attack on our entrench the Jerusalem road by our gallant soldiers, a well-known supporter of exclaimed: "Repulsed by Well, was it by white niggers or ?" Soldiers of the army what of this?

following is a list of deaths of in the United States general at Memphis, Tenn., during the Oct. 1st, 1864:

Co. I, 13th Ill. Cav.; Truitt 29th Ill. Inf.; Calvin Bowels, Joseph Russell, Co. H, 72d Eastburn, Co. B, 28th Ill Inf.; Co. D, 2d Ill. Inf.

T. P. R.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

LATEST FROM OUR OPERATIONS BEFORE RICHMOND.

Our Assault and Repulse on the South Side Railroad.

Contradictory Statements of Loss.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH—SHERIDAN TO OPEN UP A NEW BASE.

The War in Missouri—The Rebel Invasion—Interesting Summary.

From Nashville—Later from Forrest's Raid.

RUMORED REBEL ATTACK ON DALTON, GEORGIA.

THE INDIANA STATE FAIR YESTERDAY.

From Springfield—How Yesterday Opened—The Meeting On Tuesday Evening.

THE GREAT MASS MEETING YESTERDAY—SPEECHES BY MAJOR GENERAL LOGAN, SENATOR TRUMBULL, GEN. OGLESBY, AND OTHERS.

Great Bank Robbery at Monroe, Wis., Loss $30,000.

FROM PEORIA—SPEECHES BY MESSRS. MOULTON AND INGERSOLL.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Aspect of the Rebel Invasion—Ewing Reaches Rolla—Movements of Price's Army—The Train Robbing and Burning on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Further information from the freight trains captured at Miller's Landing, states that one of the locomotives being disabled was left at the Landing while others were run through to Hermann and probably to Gasconade bridge.

Railroad men apprehend that the bridge was burnt and trains run into the river. We learn also that one of the cars of the train contained 800 Sharp's rifles, and that the rebels, when the capture was made, went directly to this car, showing that they had previous knowledge of its contents, communicated, no doubt, by sympathizers in our midst.

From refugees from Potosi we learn that information had reached that point that Maj. Wilson, who was captured by rebels at Ironton during the siege at Pilot Knob, has been turned over by rebels with six of his men to the notorious guerilla Reeves to be shot in retaliation for killing of some rebels by Union men in Arkansas.

Intelligence was received yesterday from Gen Brown, at Jefferson City, announcing that all was quiet there. No enemy had appeared near the place, and Gen. Brown had so perfected his arrangements for the defense of the city as to feel confident of holding it against an attack.

A portion of Gen. Ewing's command has arrived at Herman, having succeeded in making its way to that place from the Southwest branch road. The party numbered sixty men.

General Brown, at Jefferson City, sends information that eighty men of Ewing's command, including Gen. Ewing and Col. Fletcher, have arrived at Rolla. What became of the rest of his command is not stated.

The rebel main body is said to be encamped between the Pacific and Southwest Branch roads. Three trains of cars on the Pacific Railroad, consisting of three locomotives, eight stock and fourteen box cars, all heavily loaded, were captured by guerillas at Miller's Landing, about eighty miles from this city, yesterday. An attempt was made to burn them, but the raiders finally concluded to save and retain them. The conductors succeeded in reaching this city.

The railroad officers at Jefferson City had been telegraphed from St. Louis in view of the danger to the property of the Company, to hurry up all running stock to this city.

Lieut. Henry P. Parr, on Marmaduke's staff, was captured by our troops at Union, Franklin county, on Monday. He was captured by Lieut. Woodruff, of Merrill's cavalry, and brought to this city this morning. Parr was formerly of St. Louis. He talks big, and says Price has come to hold the State. He reports the capture of 800 of Ewing's men.

Nothing had been received at headquarters to-day, at 1 o'clock, from military operations in the interior. The thousand reports brought to the city by refugees are so contradictory that to publish them would do more harm than good.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 5.—A dispatch reached Department Headquarters at noon to-day, from Brigadier General Brown at Jefferson City, stating that on yesterday sixty of Col. Fletcher's men, of Gen. Ewing's command, arrived in safety at Hermann. No details of their experience are received.

General Ewing and the principal portion of his men are known to have safely reached Rolla.

All is quiet at Jefferson City. Scouts report that no hostile party has yet appeared in that vicinity. Every practicable preparation has been made at the State capital for its defense. The citizens zealously give their best services to the work.

The United States Paymaster who left Springfield, and for whose safety some solicitude was felt, is safe with his funds.

Franklin county is reported quiet. The rebel army is between the forks of the Pacific railroad, with a train of nearly two hundred wagons, apparently aiming at Rolla.

Citizens and soldiers captured by the rebels at and near Franklin, and during the march from Washington county, are straggling back to their homes, some having escaped and others been released.

The invasion thus far has been attended with a sad destruction of railroad bridges, depots, &c., yet the proprietors of these will be happy if the work of destruction shall proceed no farther.

The Iron Mountain road has lost only a few of its local structures, and those of minor value. They are to be at once replaced and amply guarded. A veteran regiment, the gallant 138th Illinois, and other troops, were distributed at important points along the road yesterday. The guard will extend to Victoria, and on the completion of the Mooney bridge, will embrace De Soto and localities beyond. The probability is that the company will, in a few weeks at farthest, be again in full possession of their entire road.

The Pacific Railroad Co. has suffered much more severely. Its combustible property on the Branch has been generally given to the flames. The devastation has extended on the main road as far as Miller's Landing, beyond which, it is hoped, the havoc has ceased.

The rebels burned, on Saturday morning, the depot, two tank-houses, wood-shed, wooden engine house, and machine and blacksmith shop, at Franklin.

On Saturday morning they burned the depot and two freight cars at South Point; and at Washington the depot and tank-house. At this point the Company had a very large quantity of bridge timber, which cost about $60,000, which was not burned. It was piled some distance out of the depot, and thus probably escaped. East of Washington, they destroyed an open culvert.

Bouf Creek bridge, seventy miles from this city, being a single span of about two hundred feet, is burned.

At Miller's Landing, sixty-six miles out, they found three locomotives and a long train of cars, which the Superintendent of the company had been moving towards St. Louis. One of the locomotives they destroyed, taking the other two, with the cars, west with them.

Satisfactory intelligence was yesterday received that up to Monday noon, Hermann had not been visited by the rebels. The railroad property there, and the Gasconade bridge, were still unharmed.

Though the direct telegraph line between St. Louis and Jefferson City is interrupted, the communication remains by the way of Tipton and North Missouri, and messages are frequently exchanged.

The passenger train on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad going west yesterday, the 4th, from Hannibal, when about seventeen miles from Palmyra, ran off the track. While efforts were being made to get the cars back on the track and to repair damages, a freight train came out from Hannibal, and another train arrived from the west, both of which of course stopped. Soon after the arrival of these trains, a party of nine guerillas—mere boys, the passengers say, ranging from sixteen to twenty years of age—led by a man of about thirty years, visited the trains and took possession and inquired if any soldiers were aboard. There were three soldiers on the train, two of them in full uniform, but they all managed in some manner to change their clothes—either by assistance of passengers or by having civilians' dress with them, and escaped detection. The guerillas seized the express, containing some $20,000 or $25,000, and seemed to be contented with it, for very little robbing of passengers was done, beyond taking thirty revolvers from them. The rebels afterwards ordered the conductor or some other officer or employee on the train to fire both the freight and passenger cars, which was done, and the trains are understood to have been consumed. Passengers state that they supposed the small band of guerillas to be the advance of a large force near by, or else they would have offered resistance and in all probability been successful in capturing the guerillas, or at least in driving them off. There is no doubt that had the soldiers on board been identified they would have been shot.

FROM MONROE, WIS.

Daring and Successful Bank Robbery—A Vault Blown Up—$30,000 Stolen.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MONROE, Green Co., Wis., Wednesday, Oct. 5.

A most daring and successful robbery was committed here last night, by forcing open the back door of the Bank of Monroe, and blowing open the doors of the vault.

Some idea may be formed of the explosion by the fact, that the concussion was so great that the entire glass front was blown out and the banking room a complete wreck. One of the vault doors was blown across the room and through two partitions. Strange to state, although it was heard by many of the inhabitants of the village, it being very rainy and dark no one came to investigate it, and it was not known until this morning. It was probably done about one o'clock, as the clock was stopped at that hour, probably by the concussion.

About $30,000 was taken, mostly in 5 per cent interest-bearing notes.

No clue has been found as yet that would fasten suspicion on any one but every effort will be made to bring the guilty parties to justice.

The burglary was not as shrewd as could, for the bank adjoins a hotel, when many of its guests were aroused, some saying they were nearly blown out of bed. The note book was found this morning in the Court House yard, where they had opened and took what they wanted. A quantity of powder was found at the bank, and many tools, together with two bars they had procured from the saw mill, to effect the entrance. It would appear as though the act was committed by some one familiar with the bank, and well acquainted in the village. The owners of the bank, Messrs. Ludlow, Bingham, & Co. assured the depositors this morning, that all would have their pay in full, and no doubt the bank will resume business in a few days, as the owners are very wealthy. There was about eighty thousand dollars in a private drawer, which they could not or had not time to force open. Citizens have been sent in every direction to-day, and unless the perpetrators are more shrewd in hiding than stealing, they will be ferrited out.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

Sheridan to Make Alexandria His Base of Supplies.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

The rebel cavalry hold Rock Fish Gap and are fortified; but our cavalry hold Swift Run Gap, the direct road between Staunton and Charlottesville. In the fight in Rock Fish Gap, of which the rebel accounts are published, claiming the victory, our troops understand themselves to have been victorious. They have between two and three hundred prisoners from there as proof of it.

Between two and three thousand rebel prisoners, captured between Woodstock and Harrisonburg, are still held in Sheridan's army, he being unable to spare an escort to send them back till the return of the guard of the prisoners who arrived at Winchester yesterday.

Sheridan's army is now understood to be on the march. He has supplies to last him a fortnight, and can cut loose from his base at Harper's Ferry as soon as he wishes. Our cavalry are already operating east of the Blue Ridge. Such is the substance of the full dispatches received at this Bureau from our correspondent in the valley.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 5.—The New York *Tribune* special, dated Martinsburg, 4th, says the latest intelligence from Gen. Sheridan is to Saturday morning. At that time his infantry were still at Harrisonburg, while his cavalry were east of the Blue Ridge, reconnoitering in the vicinity of Charlottesville.

The rebel report of a disaster to our cavalry at Swift Run Gap is untrue. Instead of meeting with a repulse, we gained a victory, captured about one hundred prisoners, and drove the rebels through the Gap, which they had fortified. Rock Fish and Brown's Gaps have been strongly fortified by the rebels, and are defended by a considerable force. The position is flankable on either side.

It is probable that the next information we get from Sheridan *will come via Alexandria*. Supply trains continue to go to the front, and there is a direct indication that Martinsburg and Harper's Ferry are to abandoned as bases of supplies.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Further from Forrest's Raid—Rise in the Tennessee River—The Situation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, October 4, 1864.

The latest in reference to Forrest is up to 8 o'clock last evening. He was then reported west of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad, moving toward Florence and Muscle Shoals, apparently with the intention of making his way out of the district across the Tennessee.

A part of his force is reported moving on the Northwestern railroad. The river is rising, and it is hoped the enemy will be unable to cross and make their escape.

On Saturday and Sunday the enemy were operating on the railroad in the vicinity of Columbia, and succeeded in capturing five block-houses and their garrisons south of Spring Hill, and burning three bridges over Carter's Creek, and the Government saw mill at Carter's Station.

On Sunday afternoon an attack was made on our pickets near Columbia, and after several hours' skirmishing the enemy retired toward Mt. Pleasant.

Heavy artillery firing was heard south of Pulaski on Sunday evening, supposed to be an engagement between Gen. Saxton's cavalry and a portion of Forrest's command under Buford. At daylight Sunday morning, Buford attacked Athens, which place had been re-occupied by our forces since its surrender by Col. Campbell. They shelled it for two hours, and then demanded a surrender. Lieut. Col. Wade, 73d Indiana, commanding, replied that he did not propose wetting his feet in crossing muscle shoals, and could not surrender. The fight continued for some time, when the enemy were handsomely repulsed, with heavy loss, and retreated toward the Tennessee. No casualties of the fight are reported. Columbia and Pulaski are safe. The wires are working to Pulaski, and will be in operation to Athens to-day. Col. Doolittle, 18th Michigan, with part of his regiment, who were sent to reinforce Athens, during the first attack, was reported captured.

Guerillas and detachments of the enemy are reported at various points, plundering citizens, &c.

Two trains on the Louisville Railroad are reported captured by guerillas, last night, near Edgefield Junction.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is safe, and trains are running regularly.

The Nashville *Times* of last evening says:

On Tuesday last Col. Murphy's 2d Tennessee mounted infantry, encountered Col. Biffles' band of guerillas at Nobiesville, Perry county, and drove them to Birdstown. On Wednesday Biffles was reinforced by 600 men, and attacked our forces at Beaver Dam. The rebels were repulsed, but Col. Murphy finding his forces outnumbered, fell back to Duck River, and finding the fords all occupied by the enemy, made a charge, cut his way through at a place called Nigger Ford, and escaped. His loss was Lieut. Barrett, killed, and about 20 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss was about 86. One corps of Hood's army is reported on this side of the Chattahoochee, marching northward.

A dispatch at noon to-day, from Columbus, says: Forrest, when last heard from, was on the main road to Florence, below Mount Pleasant.

As to the Chattanooga road, it will be held intact at all hazards: while it was the intention of the Government to abandon the road to Decatur, as no longer of any use, and before Forrest threatened it preparations were being made to hand it over to the company to which it belonged; therefore Forrest's chief injuries will be felt by citizens. Without the road, many of the people will suffer severely in South Tennessee and North Alabama; the injury to the Government is nothing.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5.—Major General Sherman arrived here from the front yesterday on a tour of inspection, etc.

There is a report here that a demand for the surrender of Dalton, Ga., was made yesterday by a party of rebels claiming to be Forrest's force. We have no particulars, and the report is doubtful.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

The State and Sanitary Fair—General Hooker on the Crisis—Further Arrests of Indiana Sneaks.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

The rain stopped to-day, and as a consequence the attendance at the fair grounds was large. The various depots of agriculture, mechanics, manufactures, fine arts, and miscellaneous, are well appreciated. The show of stock is very fine.

The Sanitary Department is the crowning glory of all, and will realize the greatest hopes of its friends. It was inaugurated at 1 o'clock p. m. to-day by an eloquent address from Bishop Simpson of M. E. Church. Fighting Joe Hooker was then introduced by ex-Governor Wright, and was received with enthusiastic cheers. He thanked the people for their kind reception, and in soldier phrase told how the soldiers appreciate the results of such occasions as the one they had met to inaugurate. He was particularly severe on Copperheads and traitors in the rear, and said the army was all right. He said in substance what he remarked in conversation this forenoon, that the defeat of Governor Morton would be a public calamity, and not less disastrous than a defeat in the field. He said he hoped the people of Indiana would never allow it to be done. [Cries of "Never," "Never."]

Gen. Hovey, Indiana's noble son, followed in a brief but stirring speech. Gen. Carrington, and Colonels Coburn and Wilder in turn made a few remarks, and the ceremony was over.

The bazaar is literally crowded with valuable donations, from pin wheels to pianos, and from nutmeg graters to steam engines. Nearly every part of the State is creditably represented, and if fair weather holds out the result will be most substantial.

Joseph J. Bingham, editor of the *Sentinel* Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, was arrested at 2 o'clock p. m., by order of Gen. Hovey. The ground of his arrest is his being a Son of Liberty, and implicated in the charges against Dodd and Bowles. He is confined in the same room with Dodd in the United States Court House.

The testimony on Dodd's trial shows Bingham and others to be as deep in the mud as Dodd is in the mire. This is but another step towards carrying out Bingham's own logic, often expressed, that "if these men are guilty they should be arrested."

The Indiana Sanitary Fair has one feature of unquestionable novelty. Robert Watson, of the Veteran Reserve Corps, who formerly served on the frontier against the Indians, and afterwards in the 1st Wisconsin Artillery, proposes to offer himself as a substitute for the benefit of the Fair. It is proposed to issue tickets at a price within the means of all drafted men, and the drawer of the prize will have a substitute, and the Sanitary Fund will enjoy the proceeds.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Grand Mass Convention Yesterday—Speeches by Gen. Logan, Senators Trumbull and Doolittle, &c. &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The morning was very cloudy and lowering, but it cleared up towards noon. The deluging rain of yesterday so cut up the roads as to render traveling on them anything but pleasant. Besides, the storm of yesterday, and the unpropitious character of the weather this morning, no doubt, kept thousands away, notwithstanding the city was filled to-day with an immense crowd of enthusiastic Union lovers. A number of delegations came in from the country in wagons and on horseback, with flags, banners, devices, &c. Among the favorite devices, I noticed one representing a Copperhead walking arm-in-arm with a negro whom he had secured as a substitute.

Several fine brass bands headed these delegations, which favored the people with the various patriotic airs. Another device was McClellan represented as riding a white and a black horse, one labelled "War" and the other "Peace." As the animals were traveling in opposite directions, the rider's legs were quite far apart. Another banner represented a globe, which Lincoln was prying up with a rail, while Andy Johnson was straddling it tailor-fashion, sewing up a very large rent. Old Abe says, "Another stitch, Andy; Phil Sheridan is lending a helping hand over here."

Large trains arrived from the North shortly after noon loaded with passengers within and without. There could not have been less than 20,000 people in the city by 2 P. M. There was speaking from three stands in the public square, one at the south door of the State House, another on the north stand opposite the Court House, and the third or fifth stand opposite the American.

At the north stand Hon. Jas. C. Conkling presided at the stand. Maj. Gen. Logan was the first speaker. The following is a short synopsis of his speech, which was over two hours in length:

MAJ. GEN. LOGAN'S SPEECH.

Gen. Logan made a very forcible speech, which was listened to by an immense crowd that extended for a long distance up and down the street, and blocked it up completely. He claimed the right, as he was prevented, by the Vallandigham Democracy of voting in the field, of speaking while at home, and expressing his preference for the candidates before the country. He spoke of the former prospects of the country, before this rebellion had been inaugurated by the traitors at the South, and by which our ports, our arsenals, our ships and arms were stolen under the Buchanan Administration by Jeff. Davis & Co. He proved that the founding of an aristocracy was the real object of the rebellion. After drawing a parallel between treason and loyalty, he said that the duty of all loyal men was to stand by the country in this terrible war, and to swear that so long as there was a man and a dollar, to fight for the restoration, against all enemies from whatever quarter. The object of the government in this war was the restoration of its authority, the establishment of obedience to the laws and the replacing of the flag upon every foot of its soil, still in spite of this fact, plain to all men, there were those who sympathized with this damnable treason. He also denounced those who resisted the government and called the soldiers Lincoln hirelings, assassins, robbers and plunderers, who raised objections to everything the government did; who threw obstructions in the way of restoration. They did all these because of their former political intercourse with the men. They did it because, with them party obligations and prejudices were higher than patriotism. He appealed to Democrats to——such men unless they wanted to see the flag of their fathers trailed in the dust, and the name of the once powerful United States of America a bye word among nations.

While the soldiers endured the hardships and privations of a camp life and looked to home for comfort and consolation, they were mortified and astonished to find contempt, contumely, and apparently deep-rooted opposition. There were but two parties in this war—patriots and traitors. He had said so from the first. He repeated here and elsewhere, from time to time, that the men who are in favor of restoring the Union by every means in this struggle are my friends, and those who are not in favor of it are my political enemies, and I am theirs. No peace propositions to rebels in arms or—tickets of peace and treason would do for him; and while saying so he believed he spoke the sentiments of the entire armies of the United States. If a man is patriotic and loves his country he is willing to die for her, but where in any single instance has this Democratic party shown disposition to do anything to sustain the country in this war. Now is the time for all men to decide whom they are willing to support, those who are sustaining the country or those who are seeking to destroy it. The democracy of this State declared in mass convention that if we prosecute the war any further we would ruin the Government and destroy its liberties. How different their resolutions from those passed by the Union party about the same time. The General then referred to numerous resolutions and acts of the Democratic party directed against the war and brought them in strong contrast with the acts and resolutions of the Union men. He showed by the success of our arms in the East and West, that the resolutions of the Chicago Convention declaring the war a failure was a lie. He said that when he read that resolution in Georgia, he said, "Great God, was that convention held in Illinois, my own home, or in the rebel camp in Georgia?"

He denounced the statement that the Administration had violated the Constitution. We were fighting according to the Constitution for the Union, while the rebels and the traitors at home were fighting contrary to the Constitution and against the Union.

He next exposed the armistice and proposed Convention of States, and contrasted it with the proposition of the Union party, that the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance; very unfavorable to the former.

The President was charged with military interference in elections. He thanked God that Abe Lincoln allowed no known rebel to vote. He does right in so doing. He asked why it was that these peace men denounced everything done by our officers of the army, and nothing done by the traitors or rebels in arms. It is because they sympathize with them and their acts, and rejoice at their triumphs. He showed that the charges of executive usurpation are entirely groundless and only made to help the rebels, and under cover of this enable them with more safety to themselves to prosecute their hellish designs. He denounced the resolutions of sympathy to the soldiers, passed by the Chicago Convention, in the most scathing manner. They received such sympathy and cast it back with contempt in the faces of the traitors who proffered it. He had seen the Governors of States, a large portion of the Legislatures of States and thousands of Union men come to take care of the sick and wounded soldiers, but none of them were of the party that made the Chicago platform. How could such men have the face to come to the field and do deeds of charity for men engaged in a war for the restoration of the Union?

He said that no Democrat could sustain the Chicago platform and its candidates, and that those who pretended to be for the candidates and not for the platform, were either fools or knaves. He said that McClellan was nominated because he was expected to carry the votes of both peace and war men. They baited the trap with a war candidate for President, while the peace men, Vallandigham, Pendleton, Voorhees & Co. held the string which they intended to pull on both faction, thus controlling all when the proper time arrived.

McClellan was to be the Union end of the ticket, Pendleton the treason. If the Union end should die, the treason end is to take his place, and it is to the benefit of the rebels and traitors. As it now stands, the Union men appear to have at least one end of the concern, but it is only an appearance, to be run entirely throughout the Administration. The controlling power, the talent, the tact, the ability for mischief in the party, are all on the treason end of the ticket. They get the platform, the principles, everything but a single candidate, who, after all, is now claimed by the most traitorous of them all to also be with them heart and soul. Yes, George B. McClellan, if elected, will draw around him such men as Wood, Vallandigham, Richmond and Belmont. He would be a tool in their hands, by which they would at length give independence to the Southern Confederacy. In the South the army is the people. There all the speaking and voting, as well as the fighting is done. We cannot get at the people without striking down the army organization. Once do that and the Confederacy is gone up.

The General proposed the entire success of our arms, but rather than see this Government destroyed he would kill the last rebel of them, Jeff. Davis himself, all of them, and see their bleeding corpses stretched upon the ground, and when the last one expires he would raise the stars and stripes over him and cry, blessed be heaven, we have a restored country once more.

He alluded to the lamented Douglas and his principles in very beautiful language. In this war all parties were buried. To Douglas, and to him, there was no longer any party but their country, and the life of that country threatened by traitors.

He closed by an appeal to the people to stand by the country at all hazards. This is not the time to divide. We have got into the war, and we must go through with with it. The common danger should obliterate all party bitterness and cause its strife to cease. When November comes let us all cast our votes as if we were casting the fate of the nation, for I do honestly believe that the success of the so-called Democratic ticket of the nation will be but the success of the rebellion. The success of the Union ticket, in my judgment, will in time give us honorable peace, union and security. The strong arm of the men in arms will be needed for more desperate and daring deeds.

The rebel strongholds, one after another, will fall; the spirit of the rebellion crushed; the infamous flag so defiantly flaunted in our faces will be trailed in the dust! Treason will receive its reward in the severest punishment; the Union be restored in all territorial integrity; the Constitution and Laws enforced; the old flag will be planted, and proudly and defiantly unfurled on the land, lakes and rivers of our once proud Republic; traitors will be awed into silence, and a shout of joy go up throughout the land that once more we are the citizens of the United States of America.

Throughout the General's speech he was greeted with frequent bursts of the most enthusiastic applause, and at its close three rousing cheers went up from the throng of the assembled thousands.

Senator Trumbull followed Gen. Logan in a very clear and lucid speech in favor of the principle of the Union party and the administration of Abraham Lincoln. He highly complimented and fully endorsed Gen. Logan's patriotic speech. My space will not permit a more extended notice of the Judge's able speech.

Wm. Bross followed Judge Trumbull after the singing of a song by the Lombard Brothers in their unapproachable style which drew forth loud cheers from the crowd.

Mr. Bross showed that the Copperheads commenced the war, and that it was only carrying out a policy long maturing on their part, and which was not superinduced by the election of Mr. Lincoln. That was only a pretext. If that had not occurred, some other pretext would have been found.

Gov. Yates followed Mr. Bross. He discussed the Chicago Convention; gave a history of it and its peace men, its traitors, its millionaires, its Jew bankers, its men who were, who have speculated in Confederate bonds, &c. He then gave a sketch of the platform and compared it with that of the Union party.

His speech was a scathing expose of traitors of the Copperhead faction. Gov. Yates was repeatedly called for during the day at all the stands, but gave way to the strangers present, and only came forward once upon the repeated calls of the crowd.

Another stand was erected on the south of the public square, in front of the American House. A little after 1, this meeting was organized by the choice of Perkins Bass, Esq., of Chicago, as chairman. The attendance here was fully ten thousand. The first speaker was Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin.

SENATOR DOOLITTLE'S SPEECH.

After the applause with which the Senator's appearance was greeted had subsided, Mr. Doolittle, after a brief and appropriate introduction, adverted to the nominations recently made at Chicago and to the fact that these nominations were received with shouts and cheers of joy by the rebels in arms at Petersburg and Richmond, while the Union soldiers responded with cheers for Mr. Lincoln.

There the soldiers understood the issues involved in that nomination. They were the same that were involved in the contest between the two armies. They understood that the men who nominated McClellan and Pendleton were practically in alliance with the rebellion and with rebels. He asked his audience could they follow the lead of *any flag* that only floats in triumph when the flag of the Union trails in the dust.

The hope of the rebellion from military success had passed away, and the only hope of ultimate triumph is in the success of the peace party of the North. It was charged that Mr. Lincoln was opposed to peace and desired war as a means of personal glory and personal aggrandizement.

This is not true. Neither he or the brave soldiers who fight under him love war for the sake of war. The desire of Mr. Lincoln is for peace—peace that will secure freedom—a peace that will last forever. In his opinion, the shortest way to peace is through the victories of the armies. He then alluded to the personal character of Mr. Lincoln, and said that he stood as much above Little Mac in intellect as he stands above him in station. His heart was as tender as a woman's. His enemies find fault with his playful humor, but if he could not thus find some relief from the cares that oppress him, he would sink under their accumulation. Some men seek that relief in the wine cup—Mr. Lincoln in pleasant humor. Those who were able to appreciate those undertones that sweep over the silver chords of inner life, know that no man living has a nobler heart. He stands an equal to any man this country or the world has ever produced. Side by side with him stands Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.

For the course he has pursued since the war broke out we owe him a debt of gratitude we can never repay. The speaker continued his remarks in this strain, and then sat down amid loud and long continued cheering.

Col. Ingersoll was next introduced and delivered one of the most powerful and pungent addresses made during the day. Those who know the peculiarities of Col. Ingersoll's style, and the tremendous energy they infuse into every utterance, and those who are familiar with his cutting sarcasms, and the trenchant telling effect of his blows, need not be told of the utter impossibility of faithfully reporting him, or of even making up a tolerable synopsis of what he may say in his peculiar style.

COL. INGERSOLL'S SPEECH.

He thanked God that he had been able to cut loose from them as soon as he had; they were false to the principles that had always actuated them since the party has an existence. When this war began, when traitors raised their unholy hands against the flag that had always protected them and when Mr. Lincoln had taken steps to uphold the dignity of that flag, these peace patriots had immediately been taken with constitutional pains. They cried out that Mr. Lincoln's course was altogether unconstitutional. Mr. Lincoln had given these traitors a certain time to return to their allegiance, and when that time passed he had no other alternative than to whip them into submission. He was glad to be able to say that notwithstanding the whining allegation of the Chicago platform, that the war had proved a failure, we had whipped them, and we have converted in the rank and file of the Democrats. Now that they are to all intents and purposes whipped, and now that we are about to give the finishing stroke to their treason, there comes up from these same pusillanimous, sneaking, peace, Copperhead scoundrels, "You conduct this war unconstitutionally!" Mr. Ingersoll justified the taking of mules, and horses, and niggers, and anything and everything that tended to weaken the hands of an enemy.

The ownership of a nigger was the Southerner's patent of nobility, and he blessed the Emancipation Proclamation that it had brought down the petty aristocrats who urged forward this war to a level with his neighbor—the poor white trash of the South. He reviewed the stupid Democracy, that the great party of the Union were striving to bring about negro equality, and showed it absurdity. He thought any loyal man was better than a negro, but he said that a black patriot who had taken up arms for the defense of his country was worth a million of white traitors.

One loyal back would do more to put down the rebellion than a million peace Democrats. He thought himself infinitely superior to those who were not ashamed to take the bread earned by the unrequited toils of the black man, or to those who made a few hundred dollars for a trip to some fashionable watering place by stealing a nigger baby from the arms of its black mother and selling it to a negro trader. He only regretted that Mr. Lincoln had not issued his grand proclamation earlier, and modified it that it would embrace the Territory from sea to sea, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

Not until the curse of slavery was wiped out—not until the American people, North and South, has wiped their hands of the institution of human bondage—would the blessing of God rest upon this country. He said it was undeniable, that all who sympathized with slavery, sympathized with the rebellion. All who were in favor of freedom and human liberty, opposed it. The North were not blameless in this matter. He referred to the partnership of our fathers with the accursed institution, and to the ease with which we of later times had yielded to its demands, and quite sure it was that we should share the infamy with them too.

The only way to get rid of the institution and the rebellion at the same time was to grind it to powder. He said the head of the great Copperhead party was at the South under Gen. Lee and Beauregard. The tail was at the North and was represented by Vallandigham, Seymour, Wood, and those of like kidney.

It was a well known fact in natural history that if you crush out the brains of a snake, at sunrise, the tail will wiggle until sundown. This would explain why, when the rebellion was almost crushed out at the South, its supporters, aiders and abetters at the North were most active.

He characterized the allegation of the Chicago Convention that the war has proved a failure as an infamous lie, and in support of his assertion recounted the territory wrested from traitors since the rebellion was inaugurated. He recounted the names of a hundred battle-fields that in thunder tones said no to the base allegation. The truth is the cause of the rebels is waning. The Confederacy is sinking, and shriveling, and shrinking day by day, and this monstrous lie was invented to bolster up its failing fortunes. The rebellion, and them, if the rebellion, would be buried in that same last ditch. He characterized the expression of sympathy for the soldiers by the Convention as hollow and insincere, and the brave boys desired none of such sympathy. The meaning of the term, cessation of hostilities, was unconditional surrender to rebels, the yielding up of all the advantage the army had gained, for the sake of a dishonorable peace. Such a movement was idiocy. The charge that Mr. Lincoln had interfered with the freedom of speech and the press was false. He had interfered only with the traitorous speeches and press. He had given the country more freedom than any administration since the formation of the Government.

He referred to the desire of the bogus Democracy to tender terms of peace to rebels in arms, and characterized such a desire as preposterous while they continued in rebellion. For himself he was a peace man in its literal sense. He was in was in favor of such peace commissioners as Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, with an army of brave hearts and glittering bayonets at their backs. These will bring us peace—peace whose wings will overshadow us like the bright pinions of an angel. With such a peace will come freedom and human liberty. To ensure this result it was necessary to elect the candidates who represented the great principles of Union, honorable peace, and human freedom.

Mr. Ingersoll retired amid loud applause.

Gen. Oglesby, the old war horse, was then introduced, and after apologizing for his feebleness, entered into a brief analysis of the pending canvass.

GEN. OGLESBY'S SPEECH.

He felt the responsibility resting upon him as the representative of the great Union element of the great State of Illinois. He stood by the Administration, and fully endorsed any measure Mr. Lincoln had thought proper to favor. He had abundant faith in his integrity and honesty of purpose, and the precedent the President would do all things well. He had no terms to offer to traitors. He characterized the allegation of the Chicago platform that the war had proved a failure, and the want of a pledge for the maintenance of the Union in that instrument.

He answered the statement that the Southern armies were unconquered, by referring to the wild splendors of a hundred victorious battle-fields. He spoke of McClellan and his career from the Military Academy to his nomination, and failed to discover in either that he had any legitimate claim upon the suffrages of the people for the Chief Magistracy of the nation. He showed that soldiers of all men should refuse to support him—among other things because of his proposition to the President to keep back a portion of their wages until the war was ended.

He characterized the present revolution as the most stupendous that has arisen since time began, and no other nation could have made such progress in representing it as we. In ordinary revolts the Government have the arms, money and forts of its country. In this they were in the hands of the insurgents. So far from dispairing that the rebellion was not utterly crushed out, it was a source of congratulation that under such adverse circumstances we had been able to accomplish so much.

The above is not to be taken as a synopsis of the General's remarks. He was listened to with profound attention and loudly applauded.

When Gen. Oglesby had concluded, Major Gen. Palmer was introduced, and in a speech of an hour, elaborately examined the pending issues, and arrived at the conclusion it was his duty to cast his lot now, as in 1860, with the party represented by Mr. Lincoln.

His reasons for this decision were such as should be conclusive to any unprejudiced mind. I do not attempt to report his remarks. It is understood that during the canvass he will take occasion to address the people of this section at length and then I shall report him fully.

Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, candidate for Congress from the 7th District, then addressed the multitude in excellent style.

He was followed by Hon. Wm. F. Hopkins, of Grundy, who paid his respects to the disunion, peace democracy in a spirited and scathing speech of an hour.

Want of space alone forbids a report of both these last addresses.

The exercises at this stand were frequently enlivened by the excellent music of the Lombard brothers.

The afternoon meeting was then adjourned.

In the evening there was an immense torchlight procession and a brilliant display of fire-works. Some of the transparencies borne in the procession read as follows:

"Illinois will roll up 50,000 for Dick and the Deacon."

"Sherman, the great Hood-winker."

"Lincoln and Johnson. No compromise with traitors."

"The first arbitrary arrest by McClellan: the second by the people, on the 8th of November."

The procession marched to the wigwam, where interesting and able addresses were made by distinguished speakers.

The Meeting on Tuesday Night

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The rain is over, the clouds are gone. The morning is beautiful, and everything looks fair for the gigantic Union demonstrations here to-day.

We thought yesterday that the gloomy weather would prevent many from coming who had intended to join in this the largest meeting of the campaign.

But in spite of rain and gloom the city so filled before 8 o'clock last evening that it was impossible to find sleeping places. A number of the citizens came forward and generously offered carpet room to persons who were weary, seeking where to lay their heads. Most of the distinguished men invited are on the ground, and others are coming. The list of "personal" would be almost without limit. Among others are Gen. Haynie, Gen. Logan, Senator Doolittle, Col. Osborn, of the "Yates Phalanx," Judge W. P. Kellogg, &c. One of the most enthusiastic receptions ever witnessed in this city was given to Gen. John A. Logan yesterday. The reception speech was made by Gov. Yates. Gen. Logan in response made one of the most eloquent, patriotic, forcible and telling speeches we have ever heard, and the vast crowds received it with rapturous and unbounded applause.

Last evening the wigwam was crowded with enthusiastic loyal men. Col. Osborn, of the 39th Illinois, was the first speaker of the evening. Not a little enthusiasm was manifested by the appearance of the wounded Colonel, and his few remarks were earnest and impressive.

J. W. Waughop, Esq., of Chicago, followed Col. Osborn. He made a brief but earnest and forcible speech, which was well received.

Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, was then introduced amid cheers to the audience. He pronounced the most eloquent eulogy on Lincoln that we have yet heard. I forward to you the manuscript of this splendid speech.

Frank Carley, of Chicago, made a stirring speech. Although a young man, he grasps the issues with a master hand, and is at times really eloquent. He also tells a story capitally.

FROM MARSHALL COUNTY

The Loyal Meeting at Wenona—Speeches of Mess. Moulton and Ingersoll.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WENONA, Ill., Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

The loyal fire still burns brightly. Yesterday was a glorious day for the Union people of this village. At an early hour the crowd began to come in, and about 12 o'clock a large delegation arrived from Bennington, preceded by young ladies and gentlemen representing the different States, making a splendid appearance. By one o'clock the other delegations had arrived, making fully five thousand sturdy freemen and their wives. The meeting was called to order, and Hon. J. A. McCall was elected President.

After some most excellent music by the Wenona Glee Club, Hon S. W. Moulton was introduced, who delivered a most able speech, which for solid, convincing argument is seldom equalled, and was listened to with marked attention. Again the Glee Club enlivened the meeting with a soul stirring song.

Hon. E. C. Ingersoll was next introduced. He commenced with the beginning of our national troubles, and traced them through to the present time, clearly proving that slavery, being the cause of the war, no permanent peace could be secured until this curse was removed. Also showing the utter inanity of the present Democratic position, and the degradation which would be brought upon us should the Little Mackerel be elected.

For two hours the crowd listened to convincing truths as delivered in Ingersoll's earnest, still humorous style. The meeting was a splendid success and will do much to push on the noble cause and awaken fresh interest in our brave brothers in arms. God bless them, and onward speed the good work.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Recent Severe Fighting—The South Side Railroad Movement and Repulse.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Oct. 4.—The utmost quiet has prevailed in front of Petersburg, since Sunday.

In going over the late battle-field, we found our dead entirely stripped of clothing. Some were horribly mutilated. Several had been murdered after being wounded.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 4.—The steamer from Point of Rocks reports that Gen. Terry assaulted and captured a rebel battery on the Newmarket road—when it is not stated.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The correspondent of the *Herald* from City Point, says: It is reported that our cavalry retook 600 of the prisoners captured by the rebels in the fighting near Poplar Tree Church.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the cavalry on the left of the Army of the Potomac says of the cavalry fight on Saturday: The rebels were led by Gen. Wade Hampton, and Gens. Butler, W. H. Lee, Dearing and Young each had a brigade. They thought to secure an easy victory. They succeeded in driving our small force, which was commanded by Gen. Davies, from the lines of slight defenses, and dismounting three brigades, made a desperate attempt to dislodge us from a third. Our force consisted of the 1st New Jersey, 1st Massachusetts, 6th Ohio, 10th New York, and a battalion of the 1st Pennsylvania, with four guns. The fight was terrific. Time and again the rebels charged up to within a few feet of the line, and were hurled back with deadly showers of bullets. They then attempted a flank movement, at the same time charging the breastworks, but they met such a reception that they were glad to return. Their loss was heavy. As soon as it was discovered that the enemy were falling back, our men climbed their breastworks, and with a cheer charged the flying rebels. Our loss was slight.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent says: In the fight for the South Side Railroad, about 2000 prisoners fell into the hands of the rebels, belonging principally to the 51st New York, 21st Pennsylvania and 7th Rhode Island. But both the *Times'* and *World's* dispatches from the scene of action, put the number at only a few hundred.

FROM BURLINGTON, IOWA.

The Draft in Progress—Political.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BURLINGTON, IOWA, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The draft commenced here on yesterday, and will continue from day to day until the quota in this district is filled. The very best feeling is manifested.

A. T. Stone of Louisiana, made a very eloquent and powerful speech last night to a very appreciative audience at Grimes' Hall.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Interesting News Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 5, 1864.

NEW YORK MARKET MATTERS.

Gold opened at 189 and after selling at 191 closed at 190¼. Exchange is moderately active at 108¾@109¼ for specie. The loan market is rather more active and the supply abundant. The accumulation of capital seeking temporary investment still increases. The receipts for par subscriptions to the 10-40 and 7-30 loans continue constant, ranging from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The stock market opened heavy and closed with strong increasing disposition among capitalists to buy at current prices for dividend paying stocks, which are regarded as being far below the present prospective value of securities before the Board.

Gold is quoted 189¾@189½; Erie, 86½@86¾; Hudson, 108¾; Reading, 115; Michigan Southern, 58¾; Illinois Central scrip, 111¾; Northwestern, preferred, 66; Rock Island, 86¾; Cumberland, 40; Quicksilver, 78. Transactions were unusually large in Railroad Stock, a large amount of shares having been sent here for realization from Western cities.

Government stock is dull. Sixes opened at 105¼ and closed at 104½, closing price yesterday. 5-20's fell ¼; 10-40's opening at 94¾ and closing at 94½. Mining stocks were the most depressed of any stocks on the list; under forced sales Cumberland opened at 48, sold to 41½, a fall of 15c from yesterday's closing price. Quicksilver, under large sales, declined 9 and Mariposa 25c.

The money market is steady, with abundant supply for call at 7 per cent, without any special business for discounts. Rates are unchanged, with little paper offering. Foreign exchange is quiet; rates nominally same as yesterday, viz: bankers' sterling, 1.09 for long dates.

After the first board, by rumors of disaster to Gen. Grant, the stock market improved.

Flour is dull, heavy and 10@20c lower. Wheat less active and 3@5c lower. Corn heavy and 2@3c lower. Oats heavy and 3@4c lower. Pork lower at opening; more active and firmer at close. Beef quiet and heavy. Lard decidedly lower and heavy at 1c.

The Persia, for Liverpool, took out to-day $52,078. The Costa Rica, from Aspinwall, brings $196,752 in specie.

Gold closed—evening board, 1.91¾; afternoon board, 1.92⅛.

FROM CAPT. FISK'S IDAHO EXPEDITION.

Official information has reached Washington that the North Overland Expedition, commanded by Capt Fisk had arrived safely across to the west side of the Missouri River, and was at Fort Rice, in Dacotah Territory. The health of the party is good. Capt. Fisk, on the 22d of August, pushed on for the Yellowstone. An major and reconnoissance at a point seventy-five miles north convinced him that the hostile Sioux were all on the grounds within the great bend of the Missouri, south of that river, and northwest of Fort Rice.

COURTS MARTIAL.

The published official record of Court Martial cases for the past week shows the conviction of 1 Colonel, 3 Majors, 2 Assistant Surgeons, 14 Captains, and 25 First and Second Lieutenants.

These are nearly all dismissed from the service for various offenses, including ten or twelve cases of drunkenness or on account of cowardice or misbehavior before the enemy.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Costa Rica, from Aspinwall Sept. 26th, with treasure and passengers from California, arrived this morning. She brings Valparaiso dates to the 3d. The news from Chili and Peru is of importance.

Steps have been taken by the Peruvian Government toward the settlement of the Spanish-Peruvian difficulty. Congress has passed resolutions that war will be declared against Spain as the last measure to obtain the most complete and honorable satisfaction for the indignity of Spain to Peru, and if the Chincha Islands were not given up, and the flag of the Republic saluted by Spain; the Executive is empowered to employ every means legally in its power to defend by force the integrity of the national territory. A motion was presented to the Peruvian Chamber of Deputies by one of its members, urging them to procure in behalf of Peru the intervention of one or more European powers, to enable her to struggle successfully against an enemy superior to her at sea. This motion, although not yet acted upon, is received in Peru with much disfavor, part of the Republic being strongly opposed to European intervention in any way on this continent.

Exchange at Callao, at six to nine days, is 87½ per dollar on London.

The news from the republic of Ecuador is of much interest. Ex-President Urbina, with revolutionary forces, had made a landing in the Province of Machalay, a short distance below Guayaquil, the object being the overthrow of the present Government.

The Government dispatched two steamers out, but failing in making a landing, they returned to Guayaquil.

It was announced at Panama, officially, on the 16th, that the blockade of the Mexican Coast had been raised, and that it was open to the world. The President of the Legislative Assembly, in accordance with a resolution passed by that body a short time ago, has requested the President of the Republic to withdraw the exequator of the French Consul.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Wilmington, N. C., *Journal* of Sept. 27th has quite an article from the Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist*, which says the dreadful scourge, the yellow fever, seems to be extending its ravages along the coast. It is reported at Savannah as well as Charleston, and is certainly raging at Jacksonville, Fla.

The same paper, speaking of the loss by fire of the blockade-runner Lynx, says she was owned by John Frazer & Co., of Wilmington, and commanded by Capt. Reid. She was burned at Bermuda, with a cargo of 600 bales of cotton and $30,000 in gold on freight or on government account.

It further remarks that the Tallahassee's expedition will not pay a large dividend, and much is doubted whether her exploits weakened the Yankee Government to any considerable extent. It is pretty certain she has turned an unpleasant amount of attention to Wilmington, and may cause the bringing down on us of the main force of the Yankee navy. The blockade here will be doubly strict. That is certain.

Another account says little interest was taken in the election. The Union vote was not full in Wilmington. The Republicans elect all Inspectors and Assessors. The balance of Newcastle county is about even. I have heard nothing from Kent and Sussex, but suppose that as usual at this election have gone Democratic.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer McClellan, from New Orleans, 28th ult., has arrived. She passed on the 29th the steamer Constitution, from New Orleans, for New York, with prisoners.

Advices from Brazos de Santiago, state that the French who advanced from Bagdad were badly whipped by Cortinas.

THE GOVERNMENT LOAN.

The subscription loan for the last two days is reported in the Treasury Department at $137,000.

POLITICAL.

Wilmington, Del., at the Inspectors' election Tuesday, the Democrats carried Newcastle by 59; Kent county by 863; Sussex Co. by 45. Total 1,466. In Newcastle county the Republicans had 423 majority in October, 1863.

FROM MEXICO.

Miramon, backed by Arles, Bishop of Mexico, and clergy, issued a pronunciamento, declaring against Miramon, who appealed to the people to aid him and drive out invaders.

The Liberal General Quiroga issued pronunciamento to garrison prisoners, and began fortifying. The French at Vogado are fortifying behind their vessels.

Cortinas is confident of holding out against all opposition. The French have one frigate and two corvettes off Rio Grande. Admiral Bosseret refuses to allow a messenger to pass his lines to our consulate at Matamoras. His orders are to shoot everybody who approaches his lines after dark. About sixty Mexicans prisoners were released at Brazos; they refuse to take the oath to Maximillian's government.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamer China.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, October 5.—The royal mail steamship China, from Liverpool 24th, and Queenstown 25th, arrived last night.

Several English journals severely censure George Augustus Sala's scurrilous correspondence to the London *Telegraph*.

Great depression continued in English commercial circles, and there is much distrust, owing mainly to heavy losses on cotton. A number of failures have already occurred.

The failure of the Leeds Bank in England is a bad affair. It brought down numerous firms with it, and more are expected to follow.

A firm at Havre had failed. Liabilities estimated at £40,000.

The Italian Convention, for the evacuation of Rome by the French, is confirmed.

Hostile demonstrations again took place at Turin, Italy, on the evening of the 22d. The military fired on the mob, killing twenty. Tranquility was resumed next day, it is thought not again to be disturbed.

A Card from Gen. Rosecrans.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 4.—The *Democrat* contains the following card from Gen. Rosecrans:

"ST. LOUIS, Oct. 4, 1864.—The New York *Times'* Washington special says General Rosecrans is in some trouble. General Rosecrans pronounces this a falsehood of the same sinister character as those which were sent broadcast through the country on his removal from the command of the Army of the Cumberland. Having seen the effects of these slanders remaining uncontradicted, he owes it to his friends and himself to meet this promptly.

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General."

Additional Telegraph, See Fourth Page.

New Advertisements.

9TH WARD DRAFT

Every Drafted man of the 9th Ward, who is not insured in the Protection Association, is requested to meet for consultation this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at my rooms, No. 29 Clark street, up stairs. Don't fail to come. oc6-1853-1t E. B. BOWEN.

14TH WARD.—The citizens of the 14th ward are requested to meet Friday evening, Oct. 7th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at FRILLMAN'S SALOON, corner of Wells and Division streets, to hear the report of the Recruiting Committee. oc6-1856-2t-net R. M. BURKE, Chairman.

I HAVE FROM 500 TO 600 acres of good farming land located in Central Illinois, which I will sell at a reasonable advance on last year's assessed value, and take my pay in greenbacks the day after Lincoln is elected President should he continue as a candidate until the election. Warranty Deeds given. Address Post Office Box 323, Pekin, Illinois. oc6-1848-3t

A YOUNG MAN, FOR SEVERAL years head Book-keeper and confidential clerk in a large house in the East, would like a situation in this city. Best of references given. Address P. O. Box 393, Worcester, Mass. oc6-1852-3tnet

REMOVAL.—The Chicago Paper Collar Manufacturing Co. is removed from No. 370 state street to Rooms 23 and 21 Post Office Block, Corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts. oc6-1895-3t

WALDWICK LEAD MINING and SMELTING COMPANY. The Stockholders are requested to meet in the parlor of the Sherman House Thursday (THIS) evening, at 7½ o'clock. oc6-1867-1t

COAL. COAL.

A cargo of Sterling Nut Coal, from Pennsylvania Mines, to arrive in a few days. Can be seen on arrival at JAMES MULLINS & CO.'s, oc6-16,7-1t-1stp No. 13 Metropolitan Block.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. Wanted, Laborers, Quarrymen, Spikers and Tracklayers. Steady work all winter. Wages from $2 to $3 per day. Men paid regularly every month. Transportation given from Chicago to the works. By authority of D. R. Garrison, Vice President and Superintendent. J. H. PALM, Agent, or ALEX. POTTER, at S. Hamilton's Intelligence Office, 167 South Clark street. oc6-1819-1t-1stp

POWER'S GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, 116 and 118 Randolph street, opens to-night at 7½ o'clock. Class for Ladies exclusively Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Newly fitted hall, new and improved gymnasium. Amusement, recreation, physical development. Visitors not admitted after classes are formed. oc6-1868-1t

HAY PRESSES Dederick's celebrated PARALLEL LEVER HAY PRESSES, of several sizes, now on hand and for sale at the Chicago Agricultural Warehouse, No. 204 Lake street. Apply for particulars to the General Western Agent F. S. MESEROLE, successor to A. T. Emery, 204 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. oc6-1814-3t-net

HAY AND CORN STALK CUTTERS and CRUSHERS of several kinds on hand and for sale at wholesale and retail at the Chicago Agricultural Warehouse, No. 204 Lake street, by F. S. MESEROLE, oc6-1915-3t-net Successor to A. T. Emery, Ag't.

MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE.

Six horse Portable Engine, Elevator Belting and Buckets, Hopper scales, and the most approved Grain Cleaning Machinery, together with the shafting pulleys, &c., necessary in running order. The whole in complete order and has been but little used. For sale if applied for at once, with or without lease of buildings. Apply to GEO. DUNBAR & CO., 19 and 21 Dearborn street. oc6-1859-7t-net

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS, Salesrooms in Portland Block. NOS. 103, 105 AND 107 DEARBORN-ST. se26-152-1tnet

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS

Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, Undershirts, Drawers and Wool Socks, BUCK GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, BOOTS & SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Oct. 11, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, THURSDAY, Oct. 13, and FRIDAY, Oct. 14, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. Sale commences each day at 9½ o'clock a. m. The stock comprises a large and full variety of goods of every grade, which will be sold without reserve for cash. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., oc6-1812-9t-net Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. New and Second Hand Furniture, STOVES, CARPETS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, OPEN BUGGY, SILVER PLATED WARE, 30 Chests Black and Green Teas, Liquors, &c., AT AUCTION On SATURDAY, OCT. 8 at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., oc5-1813-4t-net Auctioneers.

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Shirts, Drawers, Socks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Yankee Notions, &c., AT AUCTION, On Thursday, Oct. 6 at 9 1-2 o'clock, At Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, 103, 105 and 107 Dearborn street. oc5-1784-3t-net WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Aucts.

VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3 PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE LINEN, &c., AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Oct. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. We shall sell without reserve for cash a fine lot of Carpeting, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3 Ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, elegant Rugs, Canton and Cocoa Matting, Table Linen, &c. &c. The above are all new and desirable goods, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Will be on exhibition on Thursday. oc5-1808-6tnet WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auct'rs.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, Oct. 6th, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling house No. [illegible] avenue. We shall sell the furniture of a family relinquishing business, consisting of Parlor suits, Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Chamber Suits, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Book Case, Lounges, Hall Tree, Stoves, &c. Also, a superior toned Piano Forte, in Rosewood Case. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., se29-1715-9t-net Auctioneers.

PUBLIC NOTICE—I hereby notify my wife, Margaret Goldie, and all others, that I am ready and willing to support her and furnish her with every necessary at my own house. I also forbid all persons trusting her or furnishing her with anything on my account. oc4-1816-3t-net EDWARD GOLDIE.

NEW DRIED APPLES. 500 BRLS. NEW DRIED APPLES For sale in lots to suit, at lowest current rates, by WAUGHAN, WRIGHT & CO. [illegible] Water street.

APPLES! APPLES!! Choice Michigan, Ohio and New York Apples, For sale by the car load, on track. Orders solicited by WAUGHAN, WRIGHT & CO. [illegible] Water street.

TO PRINTERS.—A young man who has had considerable experience in some of the principal offices in Scotland, and is qualified either for a newspaper or book and jobbing establishment, is desirous of a situation at once. Address "O. C.," care of Mr. R. Smith, 151 South Jefferson street, Chicago.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS an admirer of [illegible] Clothes, OF HIGH PURE FABRICS, Made in the most thorough manner, at the LOWEST PRICES for which such an article can be had, is invited to call at ELY'S, Woolen Draper and Tailor, 9 Tremont Block.

New Advertisements.

A. G. DOWNS & CO. BUY YOUR DRY GOODS AT AUCTION PANIC PRICES.

GREAT REDUCTIONS IN FOREIGN GOODS. GREAT REDUCTIONS IN DOMESTIC GOODS.

Water Proof Cloaking AT $1.12—WORTH $1.75.

BEST AMERICAN DE LAINES, 37½ cents—late price 55 cents.

DARK PRINTS, 21 CENTS FAST COLORS—OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 LAKE STREET. oc6-1839-3tnet

BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street

Invite the Attention of Citizens to their COMPLETE STOCK OF CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASS-WARE, Silver-Plated Goods FINE TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS, And such other Goods as pertain to the trade.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y.

Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL $125,000.

The Directors of this sound and reliable Institution are composed of the most substantial citizens of Brooklyn and New York. Extra inducements are offered to those seeking Life Insurance by this Company. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President. RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary. WM. J. MOLLYNEAUX, General Agent, 87 Washington street, Chicago. Drs. J. A. & H. S. HAHN, Medical Examiners. N. B.—Special agents wanted in the principal towns in Illinois. Application should be made to the General Agent, with reference, in Chicago. oc6-1887-1m

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes, WITH INSIDE Crystalized Iron BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, Affording to Merchants the same security as Banks, FOR SALE AT 40 STATE ST. oc6-1456-3t-TU-TH-net HERRING & CO.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair from falling out.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Causes it to grow on bald heads.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair turning gray.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Permanently removes Dandruff.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Gives hair lustre and beauty.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Renders harsh hair soft and glossy.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Is purely Vegetable.
KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Cures all diseases of the scalp.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is put up in boxes containing two bottles—one to be used at night, as a restorative, the other for morning use, as a dressing. It never fails to prevent the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray. It is extracted from Roots, Flowers and Herbs, and has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out by handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and to promote a healthy and vigorous growth. Price $1 per Box.

PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 35 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

MANN & CO.'S BALTIMORE OYSTER DEPOT.

We having made arrangements as Agents for the exclusive sale in Chicago and the Northwest of this well known brand of oysters, beg to solicit the orders of dealers in the city and country. We shall receive them daily by express direct from the packing house, and be prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice, carefully packed. This house packs nothing but the best salt water Oysters. Cans always well filled, and sold cheaper than any others. These packers have long been noted for keeping their agents supplied in times of the greatest scarcity, when others have failed to do so. All inquiries as to prices, &c., will meet prompt attention by addressing GEO. MILLER & CO., 136 Dearborn street, Postoffice Box 4[illegible] Chicago, Ill.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wanting CABINET FURNITURE And CHAIRS to his small but good stock at No 209 Lake St. The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such as SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, CHAIRS and TABLES, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

WOOL SACKING. WOOL SACKS AND FOUR BUSHEL BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 207 South Water street, corner Wells.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE. A small Packing House, situated within the City Limits, which has facilities for slaughtering and handling four hundred hogs per day. For further information apply to AKIN, HURLBUT & CO., [illegible] Water street.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD. Good, Traverse Beech and Maple Wood for sale by the cargo and at retail at A. PADDON & CO.'s Yard, Ellsworth street, between Polk and Harrison, West Side.

New Advertisements.

800 CASES CUSTOM MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, CONSISTING OF

- Men's Kip hf Double Soled Boots,
- Men's F. Calf hf Double Soled Boots,
- Men's Calf hf Double Soled Boots,
- Men's Chicago Kip hf Double Soled Boots,
- Boys' Custom Kip Boots,
- Youths' Custom Kip Boots,
- Women's Calf Double Soled Leather-lined Balmorals,
- Misses' Calf Double Soled Leather-lined Balmorals,
- Women's and Misses Goat-tip Balmorals.

A large assortment of Women's Misses' and Childrens' FINE GOODS.

The above goods will be SOLD AT AUCTION, At No. 54 Lake street, OCTOBER 6, 1864, AT 10 A. M., For account Of Whom it May Concern. GORE, WILLSON & CO., Auctioneers. oc6-1887-2tnet

PIANOS. 150 Pianos for Sale W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

MELODEONS, ORGANS AND PIANOS—The best assortment in the city, at 142 Lake street.

HALLET DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 142 Lake street.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL 142 LAKE STREET.

PIANOS TO RENT—Second hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Orders for Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, oc6-1832-6tnet 142 Lake street.

FALL TRADE.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street,

Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit.

DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., se13-q964-net-7 THAS 40 and 42 Lake St.

NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON —IN— BOOTS & SHOES —AT— R. BAMBER & CO'S, 132 Lake Street.

Manufactured by EDWIN C. BURT, New York, Consisting of Ladies,' Misses and Children's new styles of Balmorals, front Button Congress, Imitation Buckle Congress, Congress Imitation Balmorals, Congress Imitation Button, with other new and beautiful varieties, all of which we shall warrant.

☞ In addition to the above we have a great variety of Ladies,' Misses' and Children's Goods; also, Men's, Boys' and Youth's Boots, Balmorals, Congress, Men's Buckle Boots, Imitation Buckle, &c. We offer great inducements in our Wholesale Department. All who buy goods in this market should examine our stock before purchasing. R. BAMBER & CO., se10-q916-TH-SA-tfnet 132 Lake street.

GEORGE F. FOSTER, 217 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Ship Chandler and Sail-Maker, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvas and Hoisting Machines for Stores, FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BEATER PRESSED WILD HAY FOR SALE. Sample may be seen at our Warehouse, 21 and 23 River street. C. CLEMENT & CO.

Drafted Men, Drafted Men, CALL AT OUR OFFICE IF YOU WISH TO BE FURNISHED WITH SUBSTITUTES! ISAAC R. HITT & CO, 85 Clark Street.

MESS BEEF, FRESH PACKED, Now ready and for sale at 172 South Water street, by R. M. GRAVES & CO.

PAPER HANGINGS. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRENCH & AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES, 78 Randolph Street, Chicago. Store & Office Shades made to Order. J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm.

5,000 Stark Mill A Seamless Bags, For sale at $1[illegible] a bale. P. PALMER, 110, 112 114 & 116 LAKE STREET.

PORK AND BEEF. We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF. For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 171 South Water street.

DOMESTIC DYES. 40 Shades—Fast Colors. These Dyes offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace forty different shades, and include All the New and Fashionable Colors, And are PERFECTLY FAST. Attention is invited to samples of colors at the Druggists. Sold Everywhere. Manufactured by GEO. H. REED & CO., Boston. LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, General Agents, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

EX-GENERAL NAGLEE.

Brigadier General Naglee, a California Copperhead, whom very few people have heard of in this war, has published a very silly letter in the New York *World*, which that journal has adorned with a great superabundance of head-lines. Gen. Naglee says that Generals Fitz John Porter, McCall, Andrew Porter, Blenker, and *Naglee*, all of whom sat upon the council of war convened by Gen. McClellan in March, 1862, have been dismissed from the army. We believe that is true, and we believe that the country has very generally acquiesced in their dismissal. Gen. Keyes, who sat in the same council, and who differed from Gen. McClellan there, has also been dismissed. Fitz John Porter was dismissed for treason; Blenker was dismissed for extortion and theft; Andrew Porter for incompetency. What Naglee was dismissed for we should never have known if he had kept out of print. He was probably dismissed for loquacity, for he shows himself to have been one of the most formidable gossips that ever confronted the friends of his country. His vocation, according to his own account, was to gather up the sayings of Senators, Representatives, loafers, anybody whose tongue was as long as his own, in Washington, and carry them to Gen. McClellan. Of course he obtained a mixed assortment of things in general, and we judge that they enlarged somewhat in transportation. The business for which Gen Naglee shows himself best qualified, is termed in the section of country where he resides, "swapping lies."

Gen. Naglee tells us what somebody had heard that Secretary Stanton had said of Gen. McClellan in 1862, and he produces a letter from Secretary Stanton to Gen. McClellan of exactly the opposite tenor. One would suppose that the letter was the truth and that the gabble was false, but Naglee evidently adheres to the gabble. He had taken too much pains to collect it. He then gives us his reminiscences of the council of war, which may be correct or otherwise. They have no bearing upon present issues. He proceeds from this to compute Gen. Grant's losses in the campaign against Richmond, admitting, however, that he has no data for his computations. He sums up with the following dismal interrogatory:

> "Why have McClellan, and Sedgwick, and McPherson, and Franklin, and Buell, and Meade, and Averill, and Porter, and a score of other general officers, with hundreds, if not thousands, of officers of an inferior grade been offended and held back, and many of them dismissed from the army without a word of explanation?"

We had not supposed that Sedgwick, the Commander of a Corps, McPherson, the Commander of a Department, and Meade, the Commander of the largest army we have, had been held back very much. Circumstances, in the form of a court martial, have indeed repressed Fitz John Porter, while nature has repressed Naglee. But we have given quite too much space to his tirade, as all will agree who take the trouble to read it.

GUNTHER.

Whether Mayor Gunther, of New York, is fully disgruntled or not must remain a question till the next Union victory calls for an illumination. But we rather think a stream so coppery as that veto message of his, must come off a vein of copper of no ordinary thickness. There must be more where there is so much. There are two kinds of traitors in the North. One is of the asinine kind; the other isn't. Mayor Gunther belongs to the first sort. Others may be as full of the venom, but may have the sense to give it the air of decency. But he is ambitious to excel; he wants to be conspicuous as a sympathizer with rebellion. His position does not give him a chance to fight with his brethren; but he does the best he can in the way of speaking and writing for them. He will not give his sanction to any rejoicing over Union victories: not he. And why should he? Do they not go to spoil the prospects of his party in the campaign? Do they not dim the chances of his candidate for the White House?

But look at his reasons "First—Some might not feel like lighting up. Or might be short of cash to get the candles to do it. Such would be counted disloyal." Possibly they might. So Gunther comes in and takes the load of obloquy off all such shoulders, and bears it on his own. Generous Gunther! He *is* a martyr.

"Next—The victories are not claimed as Union victories, but as due to the Emancipation Proclamation." Sagacious Gunther! He should be voted a pair of leather specs, a yard and a half long. Nobody but Gunther has got to that depth of vision yet.

Third—"We are going to have more victories, and may be called on to illuminate twice or three three times a week." Probably so. At least we hope for it, for a while. But what a horrible thing that would be—three victories a week! Would'nt the eels have to be skinned a little too often!

Fourth—Mayor Gunther "cannot celebrate victories over brethren. Civil wars do not furnish any occasions of rejoicing." We ought to weep and howl every time we whip the rebels. When they whip us, we ought to smack our lips and sing psalms. It is good, said David, to be afflicted. It is good, says Gunther, to be whipped of rebels, but not to conquer them. Wonderful Gunther! Sagacious Gunther! Gunther not according to Gunter, but according to Gunther!

New York city is lucky in such a Mayor. But who found him; who brought him out; who unearthed this man, hidden away till this great era to reveal him? Chicago has a wonderful Mayor; as full of "horse sense" and "instincts" as this man; but not to be compared with him in true Copperhead insight. Gunther could see straight through a block of solid copper ore twenty feet thick; but our man would need to have a gimlet hole part way through, at least. Happy Chicago! Happier New York!

SLAVERY ABOLISHED BY THE CONSTITUTION.

Did the copperheads who talk so glibly against the Emancipation Proclamation, which McClellan in his Harrison Landing letter, was among the first to recommend, ever ask themselves whether the law of slavery was higher and more sacred than the Constitution? By the Constitution the slave owes absolute allegiance to the United States. He can be hung for treason or any other disobedience of the laws of the United States. By the law of slavery he owes absolute allegiance to his master, and can be killed if necessary to secure his obedience to his master. So long as his master is loyal, the slave's allegiance to his master is consistent with his allegiance to the Constitution. But when his master rebels, the two allegiances conflict. When his master makes war against the United States, shall the slave's allegiance to his master or to the United States be most sacred? Is the law of slavery higher than or subject to the law of the Constitution? The law of slavery is a State law. The Constitution of the United States declares itself to be (the announcement being made to all is made to slaves as well as masters,) "the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution and laws of the several States (to-wit, the law of slavery,) to the contrary notwithstanding." Thus, by the Constitution of the United States, whenever the slave's allegiance to his master conflicts with his allegiance to the United States, his allegiance to his master is at end. As to him, slavery is abolished by the Constitution. If the masters rebel by whole States, then by the instantaneous operation of the Constitution, the law of slavery is abolished in those States, and we venture the prediction that so the Supreme Court of the United States must decide when the question comes before it.

Not until two years after slavery had been abolished in law by the Constitution, did the President declare his purpose to recognize the freedom which the slaveholders by rebelling had conferred on their slaves. For two years Mr. Lincoln offered the rebels exactly what McClellan now offers them, viz, their slaves if they would return. What good did it do? None. What harm did it do? It deprived us of the sympathies of Europe, increased the probabilities of recognition of the rebels abroad, and alienated the four millions of faithful black Union men of the South, whom their masters by rebelling had by operation of the Constitution legally freed.

THE IRISH VOTE.

There are those among the Copperhead leaders who assume that the whole Irish vote belongs to them, body, soul, and breeches. They think they have but to whistle to an Irishman on election day and he will come; that they need only label his food "Democracy," and he will eat poison. We have reasons for believing that this sanguine reliance on the stupidity and ignorance of the Irish vote will prove, in a great measure, deceptive. There are plenty of Irishmen who have fought too long and hard against Jeff. Davis to turn around and vote for him, or for his peace. The Irish people, as a race, are too brave to lift the white flag of surrender in the very hour of triumph. Some of these will be deceived, perhaps, by McClellan's hypocritical letter of acceptance, but many of them will not. They know that McClellan is in the hands of his friends, and, if elected by the peace party, will be the tool of the disunionists. Therefore they will vote for Lincoln, who will restore the Union, and by so doing strike the heaviest blow at the British aristocracy and in favor of Ireland and freedom.

LOWER EGYPT.

Lower Egypt comprises all that region of country south of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, and consists in part of the Thirteenth Congressional District, known as Logan's District. It has long been the Gibraltar of Illinois Democracy. It is in this section of the State that the democratic politicians have been in the habit of looking for such majorities as would neutralize the heavy Republican counties of the northern end of the State. But a change has come over the spirit of the dreams of our Egyptian brethren, as will be seen by the following table, which exhibits the vote cast for Congressmen in 1860 and 1862, and for county officers in 1863:

	1860.		1862.		1863.	
Counties.	Rep.	Dem.	Un.	Cop.	Un.	Cop.
Alexander	107	319	131	290	76	213
Edwards	584	394	380	324	455	177
Gallatin	221	1,068	329	606	261	371
Hardin	138	[illegible]	126	317	122	235
Jackson	318	1,637	163	915	623	731
Johnson	43	1,228	230	447	617	193
Massac	120	921	280	418	465	418
Perry	702	1,116	560	719	327	494
Pope	148	1,197	[illegible]	694	373	300
Pulaski	294	559	174	350	287	219
Saline	113	1,428	227	772	507	458
Union	142	1,293	150	1,070	243	618
Wabash	611	715	340	614	439	552
White	767	1,364	472	1,301	300	[illegible]
Williamson	102	1,914	335	854	671	746
	4,358	16,7[illegible]	4,390	9,497	6,807	6,[illegible]

An inspection of these figures discovers an extraordinary change in three years. The democratic majority of 12,358 given in 1860 had decreased to 5,209 in 1862, and in 1863 the Unionists carried the district last fall by 310 majority. The change in some of the counties is most remarkable. Look at Jackson, Johnson, Massac, Perry, Pope, Pulaski, Saline and Williamson. The Union men are confident of carrying Johnson by 700 majority, Saline by 300, Perry by 200, Pope by 350, and Jackson by 300. The heaviest majorities against them will be in Union and White. The vote will be close in Alexander, Gallatin, Massac, Wabash and Williamson. Josh Allen admits that his majority will not exceed 700, while the friends of Kuykendall claim 1,000 majority for him. Egypt is revolutionized. Northern and Southern Illinois clasp hands for the Union and the Constitution.

The Maine Congressional Victory.

In the last Congress loyal New England was misrepresented by three members, Lorenzo D. M. Sweat of Maine, Daniel Marcy of New Hampshire, and James E. English of Connecticut, while the Union representatives numbered twenty-four. Mr. Sweat was from the First District, embracing Cumberland and York counties; and he got in by 143 majority in 1862. Sweat was nominated for re-election, and himself and friends worked fiercely. They had Gen. McClellan's letter of acceptance, and it was used industriously as a better electioneering document than the Chicago platform. The Union men were determined to wipe out the disgrace of Sweat's election two years ago, and they did it by giving Mr. Lynch the grand majority of 1,960—a majority gain of 2,116 in a vote of 27,043 in the district. The Union gain in the popular vote is 3,968.

DuPage County Mass Meeting.

The Union men of Dupage county will hold a mass convention at Naperville, on Friday, the 7th inst., which is expected to be a grand affair. Hon. John Wentworth, E. A. Storrs, esq., and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. Let the people of Dupage show their strength by a magnificent demonstration of their loyalty at this meeting.

☞ Gen. Sterling Price, Supreme Grand Commander of the O. A. K's, Sons of Liberty, McClellan Minute Men, and of the remainder of the treasonable organization by whatever names it may be known which seeks to divide this country through both ballots and bullets, is now stumping it in Missouri for the ticket of his relative, Gen. Price, the Copperhead candidate for Governor, and for McClellan generally. Should he and his 20,000 "Sons of Liberty," or "Sires of Slavery," capture St. Louis, McClellan might gain several hundred thousand votes. Whether he intends extending his visit to the homes of the Sons of Liberty in Illinois is still a question. Probably his liege subjects, the McClellan Minute Men of New York, will fail to get sight of their Grand Commander until after the election of their *Pet* Commander. Sterling Price is just now McClellan's most successful champion, and a very good specimen of the Price they propose to pay for Peace.

☞ The late tornado which swept through the central part of the State was much more violent and destructive than at first represented. The Mattoon *Gazette* says: "Dense reddish-black clouds made their appearance a little north of west about twenty minutes past three, and in less than then minutes the storm burst upon us in its wildest fury, tearing down awnings, blowing down and unroofing buildings, and scattering about every thing movable. The flying dust was so thick, and the darkness so great that one might well immagine that the very clouds had descended to the earth and lifted every particle of loose soil. The damage in town was great, yet we do not suppose it more than equal that in the country, where houses were unroofed, and fences and corn leveled to the ground in great numbers. Among the buildings injured and destroyed at Mattoon were eight dwellings, three churches, one hotel, two factories and several lumber yards, the contents of which were scattered in every direction. In the suburbs of Mattoon three residences were also blown down. Corn fields and fences were all leveled, and in many fields scarcely a blade was even left, and even the corn was blown off the stalks.

☞ Ex-Gov. Reuben Wood, of Ohio, died on Saturday last, at Rockford, in that State, aged 73 years. He came to Ohio from New York in 1817. In 1840 he was appointed to the office of Supreme Judge; in 1849 he was nominated for Governor by the Democratic party, and elected over Judge Johnson, the Whig candidate. In March, 1850, the new Constitution went into effect, which vacated his office of Governor, and he was re-elected in the fall of the same year. In 1852 he was a prominent candidate for the Presidency before the Democratic National Convention, but the personal feelings of delegates from his own State defeated him. In 1853 he was appointed U. S. Consul at Valparaiso, where he served for eighteen months. Since that time he has resided at Rockport.

☞ The Copperhead Mayor of New York forbids, by letter to the Common Council, any rejoicings over our recent Union victories. He verifies the adage that "Children and fools speak the truth." The Peace Sneaks pine over our Union victories, and everybody knows it. But few but Gunther have the honesty to confess it. The *World* is indignant because Gunther will not be as hypocritical as itself. Why should he? Why attempt to conceal what all the world knows? The *World's* Unionism is hypocrisy, "the homage which vice pays to virtue." Gunther's disunionism is, on the contrary, honesty, which is a virtue in itself. They should both be sent to the front, and an opportunity given to the brave boys who won the victories to "cannonize" them as "Peace Saints."

☞ The death of Mrs. Louise Kirby Piatt, wife of Col. Donn Piatt, is announced in the city papers. She was best known in the literary world as "Bell Smith," over which signature she, some years since, wrote a series of charming essays. Her letters from Paris have also been collected and published in a volume, well known as "Bell Smith Abroad."

☞ On Saturday evening last, a terrific boiler explosion occurred at Muscatine, Iowa, by which the Nevada Mill was destroyed. Several persons were injured, but none seriously. A livery stable adjacent to the mill was burned.

☞ Gen. Ewing, now so conspicuous for his gallantry in Missouri, was a student at Brown's University, from 1852 to 1854. He is a son of Hon. Thomas Ewing, of Ohio. He was elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kansas about the time the war broke out.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Loyal Mass Meetings in Williamson County.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

MARION, Williamson Co., Ill., Sept. 29.

Our meeting at Carmi, White county, on Monday, September 26th, was a perfect success. The Court House was crowded in the afternoon to listen to Messrs. Phillips and Bross, who spoke with their usual success. Hon. A. J. Kuykendall, candidate for Congress, made an able speech in the evening. The meeting at Harrisburg, Saline county, yesterday, was small, [illegible] was not posted. It was addressed by Mr. Bross. To-day, all Williamson county and part of Franklin seemed to have assembled at Marion, and together made one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the canvass. Thousands of loyal men and women filled the town, and as most enthusiastic listeners surrounded the speakers' stand. Music from Capt. Cox's brass band and singing by the Frankfort Glee Club, enlivened the exercises. The speakers were Hon. D. L. Phillips, Wm. Bross and Col. Walter B. Scates, who dissected the schemes and prospects of the Copperhead Democracy in a thorough and most satisfactory manner. The people separated in the best of spirits, determined to carry the county—once the very centre of Copperhead treason—for the Union ticket by from 300 to 500 majority. There is not a particle of doubt that the 13th Congressional District will furnish larger Union gains than any other in the State.

NORTH OF THE JAMES.

Gallant Charge on the Works at Chapin's Farm.

The Enemy Make a Desperate Resistance, but Give Way in Confusion.

Kautz's Cavalry in Sight of the Rebel Capital.

[From the New York Times, Oct. 3]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, September 30.

The army of the Potomac is moving on to Richmond

Sheridan's victorious veterans have their faces turned to the same object, and the Army of the Potomac is steadily moving further to the left beyond the Weldon road. These three movements are coincident and co-operative. A devout belief is general that the result will be the crowning victory of the war. The movement made yesterday by the Army of the James was intended to be an absolute surprise to the enemy, and so it proved.

The crossing of the James River was effected by means of pontoon bridges at Deep Bottom, and Varina or Aiken's Landing. Only by reference to a good map will it be seen that the advance at this time was altogether on a different line than that of the 29th and 30th of July, and the 15th of August, being made at Deep Bottom above Four Mile Creek, instead of below, as heretofore.

Moving noiselessly over the muffled pontoons, both corps had reached the north bank of the James before daylight. At 4½ o'clock the Eighteenth Corps, Gen. Ord, began its march out on the Varina road, and for a mile and more found the way entirely clear. Then skirmishing began, and our men were pushed forward rapidly, driving the rebel pickets before them, until they came to the first line of works at Chapin's farm, eleven miles from Richmond. Stannard's Division of the Eighteenth Corps, was in advance. They formed in line of battle, and moved up steadily toward the work which was large, mounting two 100-pounders, one 8-inch columbiad, and one 64-pounder. Undaunted by the heavy fire of this fortification, and other works connected with it, Gen. Stannard formed his troops for assault. With drums beating and colors flaunting, they made a superb charge, carrying the fort under a severe fire. Before the fight was over, Gen. Ord rode into the fortification for the purpose of reconnoitering. He was directing the troops to capture other fortifications with guns further to the right and left on the same line with those just taken, when he was struck with a minnie ball in the right thigh, receiving a wound which was painful enough to compel his removal from the field. At about the same time Gen Burnham, commanding a brigade in Stannard's Division, was mortally wounded by a musket ball, dying soon afterwards.

The misfortune of their leaders seems to inspire the men to more courageous deeds. The works which Gen. Ord wanted taken were immediately carried with a shout of victory, and Heckman's division came in on the right to take part in the assault. Eleven more guns, some of them valuable, with ammunition, camp equipage, &c., besides nearly three hundred prisoners, fell into our hands on the charge.

The rebels now repaired to another line of works equally strong as those which had been wrested from them, scampering before our men like frightened rats. These last works front the road to Richmond. Still further to the left, we took other fortifications, but in consequence of not commanding their position they were abandoned, and a safer and more formidable line was taken up. We lost nearly as many prisoners as we took. Two companies of the 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, comprising 150 men, were captured by entering a rebel fort supposing it to be ours. Their Major, Anderson, was mortally wounded and left on the field.

The Color Sergeant of the 81st New York, is said to be entitled to the glory of first planting our flag on the parapet of the captured work. Battery F, 1st Rhode Island, Lieut. Simpson, and Battery A, 1st Pennsylvania, Lieut. Stitt, lost fifteen horses between them, in endeavoring to cover the advance of our troops.

While these two divisions of the 18th Corps were doing so bravely, the 10th Corps was by no means idle, and the colored division of the 18th Corps, (Paine's) operating with the 10th Corps, particularly distinguished itself, marching out from Deep Bottom by the Kingsland road, Paine's negroes being in advance. The rebel pickets ran back and ours pressed steadily forward. The formation of the 10th Corps was then as follows:

Foster's division moved out to the left of the Kingsland road, Terry's to the right of the same road, and Brigadier General Wm. Birney's colored troops in support of Gen. Terry.

The enemy made their first stand at a strong breastwork near the junction of the Kingsland and Newmarket roads, just beyond Bailey's Run, about three-quarters of a mile from where our exterior pickets at Deep Bottom had been posted. This breastwork had to be approached mainly over a wet meadow, but at one point in front of it a wood of swamp trees and a rank undergrowth increased the difficulties of the advance.

In addition to the natural defenses, a formidable *abattis* was placed along the entire line of the work. This was the line that the colored troops were required to carry. Gen. Paine made his disposition excellently, and the order was given to move forward without firing a shot, and to take the work at the point of the bayonet. This order the negroes obeyed to the very letter, but at a great sacrifice of life. They went at their work with a cheer and a rush. The rebels behind the breastworks took deliberate aim upon them as they advanced, and almost every shot brought down a man. Still the dusky heroes went on unwaveringly, each step forward leaving a row of dead behind. No stopping to load and fire, no sounds from them but cheering. It was a wonderful, a sublime sight to see these black men stand up to the rack. It took 20 minutes to cross the field of death and drive the rebels out of their position. It cost at least 200 men, killed outright. There were comparatively few wounded to bring off the field. The officers of the colored regiments bravely stood up with their men, and many of them fell with them.

Two hours after the line of works had been carried, I rode over the field. I counted 105 dead bodies; nameless black men, who had won the title of "hero" by their unflinching courage in going through this terrible ordeal. Who dare say, after this, that negroes will not fight? To-day their praises have been on every tongue, and too much cannot be said in appreciation of their courage.

During the work, the colored troops were baited until the tenth corps came up. Thus, they were unable to avenge, at this time, the death of their comrades upon the fugitive rebels. They were now restrained with difficulty, so eager were they to follow up their victory: but they were forced to content themselves with firing a few shots at the rebels as they ran, pell-mell, to cover beyond the work, and there was evidence enough that these few shots were not wasted.

The capture of these works rendered the fortifications on the right of them almost untenable, and, therefore it was comparatively easy for Gen. Terry's division to swing in upon the right of the negroes and double up the enemy, who evacuated Newmarket Heights, to the right of the road, after a feeble resistance. The Seventh New Hampshire, Col. Abbott's brigade, now occupied the heights, and their casualties did not foot up more than twenty.

All this time not an artillery shot had been fired by either side. Purposely Gen. Butler had kept his artillery in the rear, determining to waste no time, where everything depended on celerity of movement, in useless artillery duels. For the same reason, when he was stubbornly intent upon taking the rebel's works, the order was given to capture them at the point of the bayonet. In this way it was believed that both time and life would be economized, and the event proved the correctness of the plan.

After the capture of this line, the troops moved forward on the Newmarket road, Foster's division, of the Tenth Corps, in advance, Paine's colored soldiers next, followed by Brig. Gen. Birney's command, and Terry's division massed in reserve.

In this order they reached, without opposition, a second line of rebel fortifications, at the junction of the Mile and Newmarket roads, six miles from Richmond. The march up was very rapid, and at these works the enemy was found in small force, apparently the rear guard of the fugitives. Foster drove them out with little resistance on their part, for they evacuated as soon as he deployed his column and made dispositions for the attack.

Our troops at once pushed on to the junction of the Varina and Newmarket roads, three-quarters of a mile further, where a reconnoissance revealed a strong lunette-shaped fortification, with outworks on either flank, to the left of the road, and commanding it fully. These works Gen. Birney ordered to be assaulted. The troops employed were Foster's division and Brig. Gen. Birney's colored troops, the latter on the left of Foster. Twice these works were assaulted, and on each occasion the charge was gallantly made, but failed. Our men suffered greatly, being exposed as they crossed the wide open interval in front of the rebel position to a withering enfilading fire of grape, canister and musketry from a rebel fortification further to the right, which completely plowed the field.

The colored troops again distinguished themselves here. Gen. Birney's brigade, or at least a portion of it, reached the works on the left, before which was a ditch twelve feet wide and ten feet deep. About 2,000 of these negroes got into this ditch and never came back. At least twenty of them climbed on the parapet of the fort and were shot dead, tumbling back upon their comrades. The rest, it is said, were slaughtered by the enemy with shells thrown among them by hand.

Among the many white officers wounded in this charge were Lieut. Col. Johnson, of the 115th New York, by a Minie ball in the shoulder, received while carrying the colors of his regiment which he had seized from the color-sergeant who was killed. Colonel Johnson has been wounded twice before. Col. McDonald, of the 47th New York, a very brave officer, was also wounded in the shoulder. Col. Dagnate, 117th New York, was slightly wounded in the leg; Major Ludwig, 112th New York, in right breast; Capt. N. V. Smith, 7th U. S. cavalry, in right and left shoulders.

Kautz' division of cavalry followed the infantry out, and at 9 o'clock went off to the right on the Darbytown or Central road, and followed up to the toll-gate within two miles of Richmond. Thus far he met with no opposition, not even from guerillas, but just beyond the toll-gate was a fort which opened sharply. Kautz then deflected to the right, and tried other approaches to the city. Wherever he went, however, he found the defenses well manned, and it was impossible for him to break through. He then returned by the road on which he had gone out.

At about two o'clock connection had been made between the 10th and 18th corps, and render the belief that Kautz was engaged on the Central road. Gen. Terry's division of the 10th corps was sent to his support. Gen. Terry started out about three o'clock, pushing forward on the Central road by a circuitous route, and after marching about five miles came in sight of the spires of Richmond and the dome of the capital. Getting his division under cover of the woods, he sent scouts to look for Kautz, but failed to find him, and remained in position entirely cut off from everybody until sundown, when he safely returned. The rebels evidently did not discover him.

On this expedition, Gen. Terry was accompanied by Col. Rand's 4th Massachusetts cavalry, and the gallant Rand, accompanied by a single orderly, made a reconnoissance within the very defenses of Richmond.

Last night at dark the rebels made a little demonstration upon the works held by Heckman's division on the 18th corps' front, and compelled him to abandon a small outlying work which was under a sharp fire of sharpshooters. To-day all is quiet, and we will not attack. It is the purpose to hold all the ground we take, and press forward as fast and far as possible.

Refugees from Richmond report the evacuation of the city by non-combatants, and great dismay everywhere prevailed.

Brevet Major General Weitzel has been placed in command of the 18th corps.

H. J. W.

Two United States Marshals Waylaid and Murdered in Iowa.

[From the Oskaloosa Herald—extra—Oct. 1.]

On Saturday, Oct. 1st, in Sugar Creek Tp., Poweshiek Co., Deputy Marshals J. M. Woodruff, of Knoxville, and J. L. Bashore, of Centerville, were waylaid and in cold blood murdered. The particulars of this dastardly affair as we get them are as follows:

Several drafted men of Sugar Creek having failed to report at the Provost Marshal's office, Deputies Woodruff and Bashore were sent to inquire the reason, or something to that effect. On going to the neighborhood they met Mike Gleeson, and, after some conversation leading them to believe that he was all-right, they disclosed their business and he proffered to assist them in finding the men. The Marshals made an arrangement for him to go with them, after they had fed their horses and obtained some refreshments themselves. But while the Marshals were feeding, Gleason went to Miller's saw mill where the Copperheads had met to drill, as was their custom on Saturday. The military company soon dispersed. After feeding, Woodruff and Bashore started out to hunt the drafted men. As they were passing along the road, they were suddenly fired upon by a squad of men concealed in the bushes. Woodruff was killed instantly, having two balls through his head and a number in his body. Bashore was but slightly wounded. He jumped out of the buggy, but was immediately surrounded by the Copperheads, and several guns were leveled at him, and among them was Gleason, who had betrayed the Marshals. Bashore appealed to them to spare his life. He told them that they were strangers to him—that he had nothing against them—was simply discharging his duty as an officer, and begged them not to kill him. At this point he was shot in the back, the ball entering near the kidneys. Bashore then shot Gleeson, breaking his leg. Bashore fell, whether he was shot again or not does not appear. But after he was down, Gleeson, who was not so badly wounded but he could walk, came up to him and struck him a terrible blow on the head with his gun, inflicting a frightful wound and breaking the gun. By this time the other Copperheads had left, thinking doubtless they had succeeded in killing both the officers. A half an hour later a neighbor who heard the firing came that way and the wounded men were carried off and Gleeson put under arrest. Bashore lived four or five hours, and told all the particulars of the assassination to James S. Cravens, at whose house he died, and others. John Fleener, Samuel Fleener and Perry McFarland, supposed to be the principals in this cold-blooded crime, have escaped and are still at large. Hon. J. B. Grinnell has offered a reward of $500 for their arrest and conviction.

On Sunday three or four hundred citizens were collected at Cravens. The murdered men, both of whom had been soldiers, Woodruff of the 3d cavalry and Bashore of the 6th cavalry, were lying there with all their ghastly wounds pleading for justice and revenge. It was with difficulty the exasperated crowd were restrained from stringing up Gleeson without judge or jury. Our informant left the scene at four o'clock Sunday afternoon, when parties were scouring the neighborhood for the Fleeners and others, and arrangements were made for bringing the bodies of the slain and the prisoners to Oskaloosa.

Sugar Creek is one of the hardest and most notorious copperhead holes in the State. The Fleeners are brothers-in-law to Myers who killed Alloway last autumn, and they were also implicated in that horrid murder.

There can be little if any doubt that these assassinations are in accordance with the plan already adopted and sworn to by the secret order of Copperheads in Iowa. They have sworn that no officer who goes out even to notify them of the draft shall return alive. The time, if it ever existed, for dealing leniently with such men as these, has past. The officers of the law should at once determine to visit swift and terrible punishment on those who resist their authority.

Gen. Paine's Administration.

[From the N. Y. Herald, Oct. 3.]

It is charged by the Louisville *Journal* that General Paine's course has been marked by numerous outrages. Robbery, murder, embuzzlement and unjustifiable banishments are among the crimes alleged. A military commission was sent to Kentucky nearly three weeks since, and has been holding a full investigation. It possible that the charges against General Paine are true. It will be time to decide that when the report of the commission is published. One thing is certain: that the policy pursued was such as to incur the indignation of Kentucky disloyalists who have hitherto considered themselves the only persons in the country who possessed any "rights." Any interference with their schemes was sure to evoke their loud-spoken wrath and there is ground for suspecting their wrongs in the present case to be more imaginary than real. If the "murders" should prove to be the execution of guerillas; the "robbery" a heavy taxation of known disloyalists, the "suspension of all business" the stoppage of contraband trade and the "banishment of citizens" the expulsion of active rebel sympathizers, there will be no real cause for complaint. General Paine's policy, whatever his personal conductay have been, had the good effect to drive the guerillas from his district; and as this has never been done by "conciliatory measures," the fact goes far towards proving the commencing officer's innocence of the crime charged.

Piling It on High.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Under the rough exterior of a soldier, Col. Wolford bears the refinement of a Christian gentleman and the sensibility of a poet. His heart is as pure and bright and fresh as a morning of May. His instincts are all noble. He is a fine representative of the heroic mountaineers among whom he was born and bred. A man of the mountains, his speech and action tell ever the sturdy virtues and simple graces of his native region. He combines, pre-eminently, the simplicity of childhood with the power of ripe and full-orbed manhood. One thus strong and artless and true, seems almost out of place in this crooked world of politics. And Colonel Wolford is indeed a kind of political wonder. When we think of him as among the politicians, we are reminded oftentimes of a sea-shell, which, though externally rugged, conceals in its bosom the softest and most exquisite hues of this upper world, while it breathes to alien ears the subtlest melodies of its ocean home. Look at him superficially, and he is a rude countryman. Open him with the knife of trial, and he is radiant with the perfect beauty of honor. Put your ear to his lips and you hear in its simplest and sweetest tones the soul-subduing music of human nature.

We never heard it called by that name before. If Copperheads in Kentucky are such delicious creatures as above described, we suggest that they be carefully wrapped up in rose leaves and tissue paper, tied with a blue ribbon, and placed with the humming birds in Col. Wood's Museum.

The Universalists on the War.

The Universalists held a National Convention at Concord, N. H., delegates being present from twenty States. At the close of the session, a series of resolutions were passed, of which the following are specimens:

Resolved, That, while we deplore the bloodshed, costliness and agonies of war, and earnestly pray for peace, we yet deem a cessation of hostilities which leaves it unsettled whether treason is to be rebuked, or petted and fondled, a delusion and a snare. If followed by attempts to bribe traitors to return to a nominal allegiance by the promise of surrendering to their vengeance two hundred thousand colored men, who are now bravely battling in our armies for Union and order, it would show such dastardly perfidy in our Government as would call down on our nation the stern displeasure of a righteous God, and condemnation from all good men. Such attempts would sound the knell of our Union, the shipwreck of our country.

Resolved, That while we gratefully accord the meed of praise to Grant, Sherman, and their brave associates in command on the land, and to Farragut, Stringham, Porter, and other noble commanders on the sea, for their valor and skill, we desire to place on record our admiration for, and gratitude to, the common soldiers and sailors; who, with little hope of distinction and fame, have cheerfully periled their lives for country and humanity. While so many are found ready to serve, as well as to be served, to follow as well as to lead, we will not despair of the Republic.

How a Copperhead was Shaved.

The Philadelphia *North American* tells the following story:

A well known frequenter of Third street stopped yesterday in a barber shop, close to the North American building, sat in a shaving chair, drew a newspaper from his pocket, and instructed the knight of the razor to take off his beard. The barber was an African. He simply replied, "yes, boss," and produced his implements. The customer sat down. He was duly shaved. His face was wiped, and he arose, donned his coat and hat.

"How much?" he asked in a dolorous voice, as he adjusted his shirt collar.

"Fifteen cents, boss."

"Why, I thought you shaved for ten cents at this shop."

"Dat ar's de average, sah," was the reply. "Ten cents is de price of a shave in dis yer shop. You come in here, sah, and read de news of Sheridan's victory, and your face got about six inches longer dan when you come in. If your face was like it was afore you read dat yar news, ten cents was de price. When you commenced to read about de defeat of Early, den yer face stretched down about four inches. Dat's what makes it wurf fifteen cents for der shave."

The customer couldnt restrain a grin, though he was a Copperhead, and the hit at him was made by a "nigger." He laid down the fee and walked out. He was one of those gentlemen who go their length for McClellan, and who of course shudder at every victory to the Union arms.

THE O. A. K. CONSPIRACY.

How it Worked in Illinois.

Startling Developments—Illinois to be Invaded by Price.

We print below extracts from the testimony of Wm. Clayton, a witness in the Dodd case, at Indianapolis, showing the workings of the O. A. K. Society in Illinois:

Question by the Judge Advocate. State your name, residence and occupation.

A. Wm. Clayton. I reside in Warren county, Illinois, where I have lived since the fall of 1861. I am a farmer.

Q. Have you ever been admitted to the lodges of a certain order known as the Order of American Knights, or Order of the Sons of Liberty; and if so, are you a member of such an organization?

A. I suppose I am.

Q. Please to state when you were first admitted to the Order of American Knights, and where.

A. I think it was about the 1st of July, '63. I was initiated in the congregation formed in the timber at a place by the name of Pearce's Grove, Warren county.

Q. By whom were you initiated into the Order?

A. By a man by the name of Griffith, and by a Dr. McCartney. They resided at Monmouth, Illinois.

Q. What was the general principle and aim of the organization?

A. In the first place it was organized—at least it was so reported to us—for the purpose of bringing the Democratic party together, shoulder to shoulder, so that by such an organization they might defeat the other party if possible. It was at first reported to be a political organization. Afterwards we were informed by the officers that it was a military organization.

Q. What service were they going to perform?

A. They mentioned a great many different purposes—one of them was that the authorities who have control of our Government were tyrannical; that we were being trampled under foot; and that we should have to stand in defense of our rights.

Q. Was it in contemplation to resist the Government authorities?

A. No time was set to my knowledge.

Q. Was it not talked of?

A. It was reported frequently by the officers that if they did not work right, when we got regularly organized, that there would be a time set to rise and maintain our rights.

Q. Did the Order have any drilling?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you ever drill?

A. Frequently sir.

Q. How often?

A. I could not state the number of times.

Q. How many times in a month did they drill?

A. Sometimes once, sometimes twice a month.

Q. How long is it since you commenced to drill?

A. About a year ago, in June. We have been drilling on and off for a year.

Q. Did you get pretty well drilled?

A. Pretty well, sir; but we had no great drill master.

Q. To what extent was this organization that you belonged to armed?

A. I could not tell exactly. Most of the arms were pistols.

Q. In your township, to what extent were the members of the organization armed?

A. I guess about two-thirds were armed.

Q. Do you know how extensive the organization in Illinois was?

A. I could only learn through the officers of the Grand Lodge in their returns to the Grand Council, and according to their reports it was over 100,000 in that State.

Q. Did you learn how many could be relied upon, in a military point of view, in case of insurrection?

A. Mr. McCartney, who was the Grand Signeur, informed me that there were 40,000 in the State well armed, and they could depend upon 80,000 in the State of Illinois.

Q. Did you learn the strength of the organization in the State?

A. I learned from reports of officers of our Temple that there were about 80,000 in the State of Indiana, but I did not learn how many were armed here.

Q. Did you ever hear of any plans or discussions of any plans among members of the Order or of the officers to assist the rebels in case of the invasion of Missouri, or of assisting them by moving into Kentucky?

A. I heard some talk of that kind. We were informed in that vicinity where I live, that sometime between May and June, probably, that there was to be an invasion at three different points. One was to be into Ohio, one into Indiana, and another into Illinois.

Q. By whom?

A. If I mistake not Forrest was to lead the one in Illinois, Wheeler or Morgan, or some of these men in Indiana, and Longstreet was to make for Ohio. It was early in the spring that this news reached us.

Q. Was it in contemplation that the Order shall rise and assist these men when they invaded the country?

A. I think that the understanding was that in case the rebels came over into Illinois, they and the brethren of this organization were to shake hands and be friends.

Q. Were they to receive aid and assistance from this Order?

A. I should consider it that way, sir.

Q. Do you know anything of an arrangement in which Mr. Vallandigham was to give the signal for the rising of this Order?

A. I heard it in this way, that all the orders would be issued from the Head Department, of which he was the Supreme Commander, and that orders would be issued when all things were ready; in other words, we didn't do anything till the command was given by Vallandigham, who was then Supreme Commander. The next highest in command was a man by the name of Halloway. In case the command was not given by Vallandigham, the word would be given by Halloway. He lives in Mercer county, Illinois, and I have often talked with him.

Q. Did you ever have any talk about resisting the Government?

A. Not a great deal, sir.

Q. State what was the substance of your conversation.

A. We talked in regard to the movements of the Order. The substance of it was that I had my doubts in regard to the Order being able to stand up and maintain what they were undertaking. He did not seem to have any doubt about being able to maintain their point—that is, whether they would be successful or not.

Q. When did you have this talk?

A. I saw them frequently at the country seat. I live about sixteen miles away from it, but he lives nearer Monmouth than I do.

Q. Had the exposures in St. Louis anything to do in stopping the operations of the Order in Missouri and Illinois.

A. I think, sir, it had a great deal.

Q. Are they still keeping up their organizations, notwithstanding these exposures?

A. The military organization remains the same, but they have not drilled any since.

Q. How do these men cross the river to get into Illinois, that come from the South?

A. I have been informed by men who had lived in that State that they had crossed at different points. One point was near Louisiana, Mo.

Q. Did you ever belong to the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle?

A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. When did you join that Order?

A. I joined that before this Order of the Sons of Liberty. It was in 1862, I guess.

Q. Where did you join that Order?

A. In Jefferson county.

Q. Who was the Chief of that Order?

A. I did not learn. I was down there on a visit, and I heard a great deal of talk about it, and a gentleman proposed to give me the organization to bring up home and start it, but I did not.

Q. Was the Order of the Sons of Liberty or Order of the American Knights a continuation of the Order of the Knights of the Golden Circle?

A. I never understood that it was. The Order of American Knights was introduced in our county in June, 1863. It was at the time of the mass meeting of the Democratic Convention at Springfield, Illinois, that it was inaugurated at that place. The Grand Council was inaugurated there, and the Grand Council appointed two officers to each county to promulgate the Order and to set up Temples. P. C. Wright, who now I believe has an interest in the New York *News*, inaugurated the Order.

A lithographed circular was here produced by the witness.

Q. Where did you get this circular?

A. It was first shown to me by Dr. McCartney, in our Temple, some time last winter.

The circular signed P. C. Wright was here introduced in evidence by the Judge Advocate, said circular marked Government exhibit 'O" hereto attached and made part of this record.

Q. Who was McCartney?

A. He was the Grand Seigneur in the County Temple.

Q. Do you know P. C. Wright and what part he took in organizing the Order of American Knights?

A. He organized the first Grand Council at Springfield, and he appointed Grand Seigneurs and Ancient Brethren to organize the counties. It was the same P. C. Wright, so Dr. McCartney represented, who is now connected with the New York *News*.

The Dodd Trial.

We are requested to state for the benefit of all concerned that the Supreme Council of the Sons of Liberty, at its late session in Chicago, on the 29th and 30th of August, resolved to withdraw all secrecy from the organization, and the obligation in this regard is not binding upon members.

This allows any person to come forward now, not only to place themselves right, but to correct the false impression now current, and to refute the malignant falsehood put forth by the military and civil authorities.

This will give the opportunity to all those who have been in any way connected with the Order, whether as officers or members, to come forward and correct what the friends of Mr. Dodd claim to be false impressions now current in regard to his connection with the Order, and refute the charges put forth by the military and civil authorities for political purposes.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

The treasonable organization is smoked out at last.

How Speke, the African Explorer, Met His Death.

[From the North British Mail, Sept. 17.]

Through a woful fatality Capt. Speke, the African explorer, has lost his life. He has accidentally shot himself. He had gone down to Bath to attend the meeting of the British Association, where his presence was expected with an eager interest. On Thursday morning he went out to shoot. In forcing a way through a hedge, with his gun upon his arm, the piece was touched by the twigs. It exploded, and the charge went through his heart, causing instantaneous death. How strangely sad that a man who had seen and done so much, who had undergone and overcome so many perils of journeyings, of waters, of robbers, should come home to end his career thus miserably!

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1864.

The money market to-day was quiet and comfortable. The banks are now well fortified with a good supply of greenbacks, and they pay their checks as freely as ever. There is a strong feeling of confidence pervading all classes, that they are now in a good position, and able to withstand any panic or revolution that may take place in commercial affairs.

Yesterday evening and to-day, the Express Companies delivered heavy packages of currency to nearly all the banks in the city. Some of them shipped off every dollar of exchange they had on hand, and it is now returning to them in greenbacks and national currency. Besides this, the balances at the East have greatly reduced, as it was a difficult matter for any one to foretell where the recent panic was to stop, and all felt inclined to contract as much as possible.

This has caused a scarcity of Eastern Exchange in the market, which was plainly visible to-day. Early in the forenoon the bankers purchased at ¼ per cent discount, and sold at ⅛ discount to par. As the day wore on, however, the demand for Exchange by merchants became unusually brisk, and our bankers had great difficulty in supplying even at par. Some bankers at the close were offering to buy at ⅛ discount to par, and asking ⅛ premium for small lots; but this was not general—the current rate being ¼ discount buying and par selling. For a short time before the close of bank hours, it seemed as if the bankers would have to ship back some of the currency they had received early in the day in order to make exchange, as there is little or none making, owing to the unsettled condition of the grain markets, both here and at the East.

Although the banks are tolerably well supplied with currency, they are discounting nothing at present, and probably will not to any extent for some time to come, unless it be to shippers of produce and beef and pork packers. As for the speculators, they are at present "out in the cold," where it is likely they will remain a short period at least. They have kept this market in an inflated condition too long, and they must now stand aside and let actual shippers take their places. We are now approaching the close of navigation, and if we want to have the grain which is now stored in this city at the East before next summer it ought to be forwarded at an early day.

We understand that some of the bankers are notifying those depositors who became frightened during the recent panic and reduced their balances, to close up their accounts and remove their deposits elsewhere. This is poor policy, and while it may cause some inconvenience to merchants, it cannot but fail to weaken the banks. If a man is to be punished for asking his own, then the action of those bankers might be justified, but not otherwise. No matter how beneficial the banks may be to the mercantile community, one thing is certain: without the latter the former can do nothing. Unfortunately it too often happens that the banks are borrowers rather than lenders, and this kind of revenge will only be "cutting off the nose to spite the face."

Nothing new has transpired with regard to the recent bank failures, only that the general impression seems to gain ground that the losses have been very heavy.

The news from Europe of the failure of the Bank of Leeds—has caused considerable comment in financial circles. It is feared by many that it will cause a panic by the holders of sterling exchange at the East, and in this way effect the money market. Owing to the recent panic in this city, almost every western bank has greatly reduced its balances in New York, and the money market there is unusually stringent—as high as 15@18 per cent having been paid on the street on Saturday last. Should the suspension of the Bank of Leeds necessitate the failure of any leading English commercial house, the holders of sterling bills in this country would become uneasy and throw them on the market at a sacrifice, which would render the money market still closer, and effect the values of every marketable article—particularly produce.

Gold in New York opened to-day at 189¾, advanced to 190½, and closed at 190. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold broker:

At 9:30 a. m.	189¾	12 m.	189¾
At 10 a. m.	189	At 3 p. m.	190
At 11 a. m.	190		

Here the gold market opened weak at 187, selling as low as 185, and closing with buyers at 187. Silver was firmer, owing to a Canadian demand, and 175 was offered for small lots, and 180 for sums of $1,000 and upwards. Five-Twenty bonds were in demand at 106 and Sixes of '81 at 105.

Owing to the activity in recruiting a large quantity of Cook County Bounty Bonds are offered on the market and they were sold to-day on the streets at 89@90c. These bonds are a good investment and ought to bring par.

It was rumored on the street to-day that Messrs. Sturgess, Bennet & Co., of New York, had failed. This house was engaged in the coffee trade, and the failure was said to have been caused by the suspension of Maxwell, Wright & Co. Concerning the failure of the latter firm, the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says:

The failure of Messrs. Maxwell, Wright & Co. in the South American trade, appears likely to prove less disastrous than was at first supposed. The firm is reported to be very wealthy, and their operations in sterling exchange are likely to prove £30,000 less than the amount stated in a morning paper.

This failure has naturally excited uneasiness respecting those known to have speculated in exchange, and rumors are current that other firms have suspended, though apparently without any foundation.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 3d says:

Money was offered freely at 7 per cent on call, and it was with difficulty that balances could be used. Mercantile paper is still hard to use, and except in a few rare cases, little is done under 9 per cent. As much as 18 has been paid. The failures West, and the general derangement in values, consequent upon declining gold, have unsettled confidence in all commercial bills.

—The Boston banks are gradually changing their organization to the national system. The Bank of Mutual Redemption has more recently become a National concern, and its return of loans, deposits, and specie appears to be dropped from the weekly statement of the old associated banks under State organization. Nearly all the old banks of that city will abandon their State organization for the National system on the 1st of November. Their shareholders are called together with a view to pass upon this alteration upon the 20th of October, and we hear there is very little doubt of their almost unanimous consent to it.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the quotations for Oct. 5, received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., commission, stock and bond brokers, 34 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Board.	2d B'd		1st Board.	2d B'd
N. Y. C.	109	111	Quicksilver	72	74
C. & N. W.	35	37	C. & T.	96	100
C. & N. W. (pfd)	68	[illegible]	Hudson River	109	111
Erie (com)	88	89	Ill. Cent.	111	113¼
Erie (pfd)	97	98	Ohio&Miss cert	31	
C. & P.	92	98	Ill. 6 p cent war loan bonds	104	
M. S. (com)	[illegible]	82¼	U. S. 6 p cent 5-20 coupons	105¼	
M. S. (gtd)	130	130	U. S. 6 p cent bonds 1881	105	
P. F. W. & C.	98	[illegible]	U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes	113	
M. C.	116	117	U. S. 1 yr. cert	94¼	
A. & A. (com)	[illegible]				
A. & A. (pfd)	[illegible]				
R. I.	95	97			
Ill. Cent. scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]			
B. & Q.	112	113	American gold	193	196½

Market—1st Board, heavy. 2d Board, steady.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the last 24 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 24 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	4,054	3,806
Wheat	30,284	17,000
Corn	19,595	34,500
Oats	112,484	7,950
Rye	1,290	16,350
Barley	7,430	460
Grass Seed	39,350	....
Flax Seed	117,811	....
Broom Corn	46,584	....
Cured Meats	25,170	41,100
Pork	....	54
Lard	....	127,185
Tallow	21,412	14,352
Butter	9,700	2,280
Hogs	784	1,516
Cattle	674	225
Hides	17,950	31,725
Highwines	100	341
Wool	254	....
Lumber	1,205,000	836,000
Shingles m	678,000	282,000
Lath m	1,105,000	240,000
Salt, brls	....	1,259

The general produce markets to-day were dull and heavy, and prices have again a downward tendency. At the opening of 'Change there was evidently a fair demand for grain, particularly wheat, but before the close, the inquiry fell off, and prices immediately fell. It was reported that there were heavy orders here from New York, but that they were withdrawn almost immediately after they were received, and before much opportunity was had to fill them. The nature of the dispatches from New York, would indicate that a kind of panic has taken place there—as gold showed no material falling off, while wheat, corn and other articles of produce show a serious decline. The failure of the Bank of Leeds will probably render the money market in England very close, which will check all speculative demand for produce, and in this way depress prices at the seaboard, on both sides of the Atlantic.

The Flour market to-day was depressed and heavy, prices showing a decline of 15@25c ℔ brl, with sales of about 1,400 brls. at $7.00@7.50 for good to choice spring extras.

The Wheat market opened decidedly firmer than yesterday, and prices ruled higher, but as soon as the New York dispatches were received the demand fell off, and prices declined about 3c ℔ bu. Only about 100,000 bu of all grades changed hands, at $1.40@1.41 for No. 2 Red; $1.25@1.28 for Rejected Red; $1.38½@1.40 for No. 1 Spring; $1.31@1.38 for No. 2 Spring; and $1.20 for Rejected Spring—the market closing quiet at $1.31 for No. 2 Spring.

Corn was almost entirely neglected, and the light sales made indicate a decline of 2c ℔ bu. Only about 4,000 bu changed hands, at $1.16@1.17 for No. 1 Corn, and $1.13@1.15 for No. 2 Corn—the market closing nominal.

Oats were less active and we note a decline in prices of 1c ℔ bu., with sales of about 1[illegible]7,000 at 53½@54½c for No. 1 Oats, and 51c for Rejected—the market closing quiet at 54c for No. 1.

Rye was in very limited request, and we note sales of only about 5,500 bushels, at 95c for No. 2.

Barley was also inactive and heavy, with sales of about 3,500 bushels, at $1.45@1.47 for No. 2, and $1.20 for rejected—the market closing quiet.

Highwines were steady at $1.58, at which price only 250 brls were sold—the market closing quiet and nominal.

Provisions were rejected—the only sale reported being a lot of 50 brls Prime Mess Pork at $41.00.

Timothy Seed declined 15@25c per bushel, good qualities having been sold at $3.90. Flax Seed is also dull and 20@25c lower—with sales at $2.25@2.45.

Freights were neglected, and rates entirely nominal. No engagements were reported.

The Grocery market has been more active, but with no improvement on its previous declining tendency. With the stocks in New York of Coffee and Sugar unprecedentedly high prices are rather weaker, and we note a further decline on Coffee of 2c ℔ ℔ on Cape and Java; and of ½c ℔ ℔ on Rio. Sugar is also quoted at a reduction from our previous rates of 1@1½c on Raw, and of ½c ℔ ℔ on all grades of Refined.

Lake Fish continue in limited demand at previous quotations. Mackerel and Codfish are in better supply, with a downward tendency in our Eastern markets; no quotable change has taken place here since our previous report.

Green Hides are dull at 8@8½c ℔ ℔, and Green Salted at 9@9½c ℔ ℔. The market is fairly supplied, but transactions are very limited.

On Linseed Oil we note a further decline of 2½c per gallon, with an almost nominal demand. Carbon Oil is very quiet, with a reduction of previous rates of 2c per gallon. We now quote best White Oil at 88@90c per gallon.

Wool is in very small receipt, with no improvement in the previous inactivity of the market. Quotations are nominal.

Lumber is moderately active, and in small supply. The market rules weak at previous quotations.

In Beef Cattle the receipts have been light, and transactions necessarily restricted. Entered sales 641 head at $2.75@6.50—chiefly at $3.50@4.12½ per 100 lbs. With a moderate demand and small supply, prices continue unchanged.

The receipts of Hogs have been smaller than usual, and the market more active. We note a further advance on prime to extra grades of 25@50c per 100 lbs. Entered sales, 1050 head at $9.00@10.50—principally at $9.50@10.25 per 100 lbs.

LATER.

In the afternoon the general markets were dull and depressed. There was but a limited demand for Wheat, and No. 2 Spring was sold at $1.31@1.32—closing at inside quotations. Coarse grains and Highwines were neglected.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 5, 1864.

LUMBER—Received 1,205,000 feet; shipped 836,000 feet. The available receipts to-day have been limited, the cargoes to hand being chiefly on contract. The market is moderately active, with no change on previous quotations.

SHINGLES—Received 678,000 feet; shipped 282,000 feet. In fair demand and unchanged.

LATH—Received 1,105,000 pcs; shipped 240,000 pcs. Market moderately active and unchanged.

CARGO SALES TO-DAY.

Cargo schr P Hayden, from Pere Marquette, sold by Col. Loomis at $18.00. Cargo scow Monitor, from White Lake, sold by Col. Loomis, 50,000 ft of coarse mixed lumber at $14.50.

The following are the yard prices:

LUMBER—First Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Boards, ℔ M	[illegible]
First Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Second Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Third Clear Plank, ℔ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, clear, dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, A, ℔ M	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Shaved Shingles, Star	[illegible]
Cedar Shingles	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ℔ 1,000 pcs.	[illegible]
Posts, ℔ 1,000	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—In consequence of the inactivity and depression which characterized this market last week, drovers and farmers in the country have prudently refrained from sending their stock in. The receipts this week have very materially fallen off, the result of which is that the strong downward tendency which existed has been checked; and whilst no improvement has taken place on the quotations of Saturday last, no further decline has been marked.

The ordinary demand at this season of the year is unusually small, principally owing to the fact that our distillers have almost generally stopped manufacturing, not being able to compete with the holders of stocks of whisky in hand. For all other grades of Cattle the market is still weak and dull. Government contractors are doing next to nothing and shippers are buying sparingly and with unusual caution.

We may probably in a short time see a more healthy and active demand, but until then a light supply will be for the interests of all concerned.

The receipts to-day amount to about 889 head of Beef Cattle, and the entered sales to 641 head, at $2.75@6.50, but mostly at $3.50@4.12½ per 100 lbs. There has been no change on previous quotations, at which the market is moderately active.

BEEF CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Walwork & M.	O. Shep	24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lebenstein	Lebolt	11	918	3.12½
G. Adams	A. E. Kent & Co.	20	911	3.60
Leroy	Rothchild	10	900	3.25
Bently & M.	Wilkins	10	923	3.25
Henderson	Greenwall	29	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bently & M.	Trotman	11	1221	5.50
Green	Hubbs, Hym'n & Co	16	1050	6.00
Wall	do	15	1130	6.00
G. Adams	do	15	1467	4.25
do	Myers	14	1167	4.00
J. Gridley	Sullivan	14	1050	4.12½
Haight	Frank	14	922	[illegible]
C. F. Loomis & Co	do	60	932	3.75
Myers & Co.	Gasby	12	915	3.12½
J. Adams	Hicks	9	881	3.25

HOGS—Received at all the yards about 900 head; entered sales, 1,050 head at $9.00@10.50, chiefly at $9.50@10.25 ℔ 100 lbs.

With a considerable decrease in the previous supply, prices have been somewhat stimulated, and we note an advance on prime to extra hogs of 25@50c ℔ 100 lbs. There is, however, nothing like the demand which existed last week, and it is quite clear that a heavy supply at the present time, such as we then had, would involve a further depreciation of prices.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Clark	Phillips	55	213	[illegible]
Walwork & M.	Allerton	67	269	[illegible]
do	W. M. Tilden	251	192	10.25
Bartlett	do	92	231	10.25
Myers	do	100	208	10.00
do	do	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
G. Adams	Priest	119	190	[illegible]
J. Gridley	Phillips	61	228	10.50
Hoagie	Bozart	153	214	10.00
Keelar	Kiser	164	213	[illegible]
Cooley & Eldridge	Davis	60	183	9.00

Foreign Importations of Dry Goods at New York.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, 3d.]

The imports for the week are $917,904 against $1,[illegible] for the corresponding week of last year, showing a decline of over $1,[illegible]. For the purpose of showing the receipts of goods for the fall business, we present the following comparison of weekly importations for the first week in June, when, it may be reckoned, the importation of Fall goods commences:

Week ending—	1863.	1864.
June 4	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 11	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 18	[illegible]	[illegible]
June 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 2	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 9	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 16	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug 6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aug 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sept 30	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$31,[illegible]	$24,[illegible]
Increase		[illegible]

Stocks of Pork and Beef in New York.

Stock of Pork and Beef in packing yards, New York and Brooklyn, October 1, 1864:

PORK.

Qualities.	Total Old.	Total New.	Total Old & New.	Last Month.	This date l'st Year.
Clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse P. Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other refuse	127	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	116,949	112,951	164,874	194,685

BEEF.

Qualities.	Total Old.	Total New.	Total New & Old.	Last Month.	This date l'st Year.
Repacked Mess	189	7,045	7,234	10,416	8,511
Rep. Chicago do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Railroad Beef	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other Refuse	3	167	170	245	[illegible]
Tes Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
County Mess	[illegible]	1,381	2,181	2,669	[illegible]
Country Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspect brls	1,261	237	1,498	1,866	1,385
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Pittsburg Oil Market—Oct 4

The market for Petroleum during the past week has ruled dull and depressed, owing to the decline in gold and continued unfavorable advices from the East, and the only new feature to notice is a slight decline in prices. Crude, which at the beginning of the week was held and sold to some extent at 35c, has declined to 33, and even at the decline there appears to be no demand of any importance, the only sales reported to day being 150 barrels. The receipts have been comparatively large during the past two or three days, and the supply, although by no means very large, is nevertheless somewhat in excess of the demand. [illegible] during the entire week, with the exception of [illegible] brls of bonded on private terms. Naptha is dull and depressed, and there have been no sales for several days. Residuum is steady but a shade lower, sales having been made to-day at $7.50 ℔ brl.

Heavy Decline in Cotton.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 4.]

At the adjourned sale of Government cotton in this city, by W. S. Steadman & Co., under the direction of Special Treasury Agent W. P. Mellen, between two and three hundred bales went to buyers at prices ranging from [illegible] to $1.25 per pound. Included in these offerings were about 70 bales of pickings and inferior damaged cotton that brought 50c.

At the preceding offer of this cotton upon the market the sale was suspended under the impression that buyers had leagued together for the purpose of obtaining it at less than the rates then current. Meantime a general fall of prices in all kinds of products has entered, and cotton is necessarily much lower than at that time.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, 1864.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal. There were no engagements reported.

"LAKE AND RAIL" FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

Flour to Boston, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to New York, lake and rail	[illegible]
Flour to Portland, via Sarnia	[illegible]
Flour to Boston, via Sarnia	[illegible]

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
rail and Lake Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received to day 4,054 brls; shipped, 3,806 brls. Market heavy at 15@25c lower. Sales were as follows: SPRING EXTRAS—110 brls "Adams" XXXX at $7.50; [illegible] brls choice Spring Extra at $7.[illegible]; 110 brls do at $7.[illegible]; 300 brls good Spring Extra at $7.[illegible]; [illegible] "Boston" at $7.00.

Bran—10 tons Bran in bulk at $14.00 on track.

WHEAT—Received to-day, 30,284 bu; shipped 17,000 bu. Market opened decidedly firm and active, but closed at a decline of fully 3c ℔ bu. Sales to-day were: WINTER WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] No 2 Red at $1.41; [illegible] No 2 Red at $1.40; [illegible] Rejected Red at $1.28; [illegible] SPRING WHEAT IN STORE—[illegible] No 1 Spring at $1.40; [illegible] No 2 Spring at $1.3[illegible]; [illegible]—the market closing heavy at $1.31 for No 2 Spring.

CORN—Received to-day, 19,595 bu; shipped, 34,500 bu. Market very dull and declined 2c ℔ bu. Sales were: CORN IN STORE—[illegible] No 1 Corn at $1.17; [illegible] No 2 Corn at $1.15; [illegible]—the market closing dull and nominal.

OATS—Received to-day, 112,484 bu; shipped, 7,950 bu. Market dull and 1c lower. Sales to-day were: OATS IN STORE—[illegible] No. 1 Oats at 54½c; [illegible] at 54c; [illegible] Rejected Oats at 51c. OATS AFLOAT—[illegible] No. 1 Oats at [illegible]. At the close the market was quiet at [illegible].

RYE—Received to-day 1,290 bu; shipped, 16,350 bu. Market dull. Sales to-day—[illegible] No 2 Rye at 95c—market closing heavy.

BARLEY—Received to-day 7,430 bu; shipped 460 bu. Market dull and declining. Sales to-day—[illegible] No 2 Barley at $1.47; [illegible] at $1.45; [illegible] Rejected Barley at $1.20—market closing heavy.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $[illegible] per gal.

BUTTER—Received, 9,700 lbs; shipped, 2,280 lbs. Market dull and nominal at [illegible]. There were some retail lots of choice dairy sold at [illegible].

BEANS—[illegible] good mixed Beans at [illegible]; [illegible] at [illegible].

BAGGING—Market moderately active, with no further decline in previous quotations. We quote:

Stark A	[illegible]
Lewiston A	[illegible]
Hampden A, seamless	[illegible]
Waverly A, seamless	[illegible]
Chicago A, seamless	[illegible]
Western Prairie	[illegible]
Longwood A	[illegible]
Manchester A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Corn Exchange A, sewed linen	[illegible]
Eagle A	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
Empire City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Garden City, sewed linen	[illegible]
Burlaps, four bu	[illegible]
Gunnies, five bu	[illegible]
" four bu	[illegible]
" two bu	[illegible]
Flour Sacks, ½ brls cotton	[illegible]
" " linen	[illegible]
" " cotton	[illegible]
" " paper	[illegible]
" " "	[illegible]
Wool sacks, heavy	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market continues dull, and prices weak, with a downward tendency. On previous quotations we note a further decline of 2c ℔ ℔ on Cape, and Java O. G.; and ½@1c ℔ ℔ on Rio. This arises not so much from a decline in gold, as from the heavy stock at present held in New York. The following table shows the quantity in bond on October 1 for three years:

STOCK OF COFFEE OCTOBER 1.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Rio, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Maracaibo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ceylon	....	[illegible]	....
St. Domingo	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
Bahia	....	....	[illegible]
Laguayra	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,431
Porto Rico	....	....	[illegible]
Java	[illegible]	....	....
Java mats	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manilla, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]	....
Savanilla, bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamaica	....	[illegible]	[illegible]
Angostura	....	....	[illegible]
Malabar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Costa Rica	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total bags, mats.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

From these figures it will be seen that the stocks in first hands are unprecedentedly large, which with the depression of the past week will fully account for the recent and for even heavier reductions upon the previous quotations entire rates of the market. We quote:

Cape, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Java, O. G. in mats	[illegible]
Rio, fair to good	[illegible]
Rio, good to prime	[illegible]

CIDER—In small supply, with a fair demand. Prices firm at $8.50 per brl, and $4.50 per ½ brl.

CHEESE—Market quiet and in fair supply. With a very small demand prices are weaker but without any quotable change. We quote:

Hamburg	20 @22c
Western Reserve	[illegible]
Western Sheets	18 @20c

COAL—The market is in moderate supply, and firm at previous quotations.

EGGS—In very small supply. Market active and firm at [illegible] per dozen.

GREEN FRUITS—APPLES—The market is in fair supply, and with a good demand. Prices rule firm at previous quotations. GRAPES in good receipt with a fair demand at present quotations. PEACHES are quoted nominally, there being scarcely any in the market. PEARS in moderate supply and unchanged. LEMONS in limited demand at previous quotations. We quote:

Green Apples, ℔ brl, at wholesale	$3.50@4.50
Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, eating	[illegible]
Green Apples, ℔ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Grapes, Isabella, ℔ ℔	12@15
Grapes, Catawba, ℔ ℔	15@20
Peaches, ℔ basket	[illegible]
Pears, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Pears, ℔ basket	[illegible]
Lemons, French, ℔ box	[illegible]
Lemons, Sicily, ℔ box	[illegible]
Chestnuts, ℔ bu	[illegible]

DRIED FRUITS—APPLES in small supply. Market moderately active and firm at present quotations. FOREIGN FRUITS are generally quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Apples, Southern, ℔ ℔	10 @10½
Apples, Eastern, ℔ ℔	11 @11½
Raisins, Layers ℔ box	[illegible]
Raisins—M. R., ℔ box	[illegible]
Currants, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Figs—Smyrna, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Almonds, soft	[illegible]
Almonds, hard	[illegible]
Prunes, Turkish, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Prunes, Bohemian, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Sardines, halves	[illegible]
Sardines, quarters	[illegible]

FISH—LAKE FISH in moderate demand at present quotations. MACKEREL and CODFISH in better supply, with a fair request. Prices easier, with a downward tendency. HERRINGS in fair supply and demand. Market moderately firm and unchanged. Other descriptions steady at present rates. We quote:

Whitefish, No. 1, hlf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 2, hlf brl	[illegible]
Whitefish, No. 3, hlf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 1, hlf brl	[illegible]
Trout, No. 2, hlf brl	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hlf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, hlf brl, old	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, hlf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, hlf brl, old	[illegible]
Mackerel, large family, hlf brl, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, Kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 1, Kits, old	[illegible]
Mackerel, No. 2, Kits, new	[illegible]
Mackerel, family Kits, new	[illegible]
Codfish, George's Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Codfish, Grand Bank, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1 Pickled, round, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, No. 1 Pickled, per ½ brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, large, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Labrador, split, per brl	[illegible]
Herrings, Scaled, No. 1, per box	[illegible]
Herrings, Dried, Scaled	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, per hf brl, No. 1	[illegible]
Herrings, Lake, per ½ brl, No. 2	[illegible]
Salmon, pickled, Kits	[illegible]
Pollock, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Hake, per 100 lbs	[illegible]
Halibut per lb	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Oysters, Cove, ½ doz	[illegible]

GAME—Is limited supply, market moderately active at present quotations. We quote:

Prairie Chickens, per doz	[illegible]
Quails, per doz	[illegible]
Wild Ducks, per doz	[illegible]
Snipe, per doz	[illegible]

HIDES—Received 17,950 lbs; shipped, 31,725 lbs. Market quiet and unchanged. We quote:

Green Country, trimmed	8 @8½
Green Salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Dry Salted, trimmed	14 @14½
Dry Flint, trimmed	17 @18
Kip, green salted, trimmed	[illegible]
Kip, green salted, trimmed	[illegible]

Sales to-day—[illegible] Green Salted Hides at 9½c; [illegible] Dry Flint at 18½c; [illegible] Dry Salted at 14c ℔ ℔.

HAY—The market is quiet with no change on our previous quotations. We quote:

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Timothy, beaten pressed, on track	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed, on track	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beaten pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES.

Timothy, beaten pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose pressed	[illegible]
Timothy, loose	[illegible]
Prairie, beaten pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose pressed	[illegible]
Prairie, loose	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day 100 brls; shipped 341 brls. Market quiet but firm. Sales to-day were: 250 brls at $1.58.

LEATHER—In very limited demand, with a moderate supply. Prices weak with a downward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Market quiet and in good supply. Prices weak with a downward tendency. We quote: [illegible]

ONIONS—In fair supply with a steady demand. Prices steady at previous quotations. We quote:

Onions, in bulk, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Onions, delivered, ℔ bu	[illegible]
Onions, from store, ℔ bu	[illegible]

OILS—LINSEED OIL in very limited demand with a further decline of 2½c per gal. The market is generally quiet, and excepting Lard Oil, in fair receipt. Prices weak and unchanged. We quote: [illegible]

CARBON OIL—Is in almost nominal demand. Stocks in first hands are large, but receipts are small. Prices less firm, with a further decline of 2c per gal. We quote:

White Oil, 110 to 130 test, by car load, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Straw Oil, do do	[illegible]
Benzole, do do	[illegible]

POTATOES—The supply is more liberal, and the market generally active. Prices are a little weaker, but there has been no quotable change. We quote:

Prime to choice ℔ bu, on track	[illegible]
Prime to choice ℔ bu, in store	[illegible]
Common ℔ bu, on track	[illegible]
Common ℔ bu, from store	[illegible]
Fair to choice, ℔ brl	[illegible]
Sweet potatoes, ℔ bu	[illegible]

POULTRY—In small supply. Market moderately active at present quotations. We quote:

Fowls, old ℔ doz	[illegible]
Chickens, ℔ doz	[illegible]
Turkeys, live, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
Pigeons, ℔ doz	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—There is nothing doing, and the market is nominal. The only transaction reported was a lot of 50 brls Prime Mess Pork at $41.00.

SEEDS—TIMOTHY SEED dull and 15@25c lower. Sales to-day, [illegible] bags good at $3.90. FLAX SEED dull and 15@20c lower. Sales were: 27 bags good Flax at $2.25; 24 bags prime do at $2.45.

SALT—Received to-day, none; shipped, 1,259 brls. The market is dull and nominal at the following quotations:

Fine Salt	[illegible]
Coarse Salt	[illegible]
Ground Solar	[illegible]
Dairy, with bags	[illegible]
" without	[illegible]

There is nothing doing in Foreign Salt, and quotations are nominal.

SUGAR—There has been a little better feeling in the market and more sales have been made. Prices continue weak and still declining. This is as much due to the excessive stocks held in first hands and by speculators as to the general depression which for some days has pervaded our monetary and commercial affairs. The following table shows the quantity of Sugar held by merchants and speculators in New York on the 1st inst., and comparatively for three years:

STOCK OF SUGAR OCTOBER 1.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cuba, bh'ds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
English islands, &c	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boxes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bags	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Melado, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

On our previous quotations we note a further decline of 1@1½c ℔ ℔ on raw sugar, and of ½c on all grades of Refined Sugar on previous rates. We quote:

Cuba	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]
A A Portland	[illegible]
Molasses Sugar	[illegible]
N. Y. refined, powdered and granulated	[illegible]
White A	[illegible]
Circle A	[illegible]
White B	[illegible]
Extra C	[illegible]
Yellow C	[illegible]

SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—The market continues quiet but with no further change in prices. Stocks on hand at New York of Cuba and Porto Rico are unusually large, although the supply here is limited.

STOCK OF MOLASSES, OCT. 1.

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Porto Rico	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total hhds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barrels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

We quote:

N. Y. Syrups	[illegible]
Cuba Molasses	[illegible]
New Orleans	[illegible]
Philadelphia Bee Hive	[illegible]

TEA—Is in small demand and is easy at present quotations. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common, ℔ ℔	[illegible]
do superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine	[illegible]
Gunpowder, superior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf, fine to ex. fine	[illegible]
do do finest to choice	[illegible]
Oolong, inferior to fine	[illegible]
do extra to choice	[illegible]
Souchong	[illegible]

TALLOW—Received 21,412 lbs; shipped 14,352 lbs. Market very inactive, with nominal quotations.

TOBACCO—Market quiet and in fair supply. Prices are moderately firm at present quotations. We quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO—	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common, stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO—	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half-bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

VINEGAR—In moderate supply. Market steady and unchanged. We quote:

Pure Cider Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Pure Malt Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]
Common Malt Vinegar, ℔ gal	[illegible]

WOOL—Received, 254 lbs. The market is generally inactive and prices weak and declining. Quotations are nominal.

WOOD—In fair supply and tolerably firm at previous quotations. We quote: [illegible]

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Oct. 5.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Acme, Gibson, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop J Barber, Hopkins, St Joseph, 1,800 railroad ties.
Bark John Sweeney, Collins, Alpena, 300 m lumber
Bark Sunrise, Hall, Buffalo, 500 tons coal
Bark Cleveland, Walsh, Oconto, 180 m lumber, 60 m lath.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Morgan, Green Bay, 118 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr P Hayden, Tolard, Manistee, 150 m lumber
Schr Twin Sisters, Walker, Green Bay, 150 m lumber, [illegible] shingles.
Schr Roanoke, Hardin, Pentwater, 90 m lumber.
Schr Traveler, Hollister, South Haven, 55 cds wood
Schr S Bates, Cannon, Muskegon, 160 m lumber
Schr Persia, Nugent, Muskegon, 30 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr G Purrington, Flack, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Rose Dousman, Cullotts, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Odin, Imbrett, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr B B Hubbard, Shaffer, Muskegon, 90 m lumber
Schr E M Shoyer, [illegible], Muskegon, 90 m lumber
Schr Helen Kent, Cameron, Muskegon, 85 m lumber
Schr Flight, Carle, North Unity, 50 cds wood, [illegible] bark.
Schr G. R. Roberts, Walter, Lintz Pier, 74 cds wood.
Schr J. C. Fremont, Kirtland, Cary Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr Calcutta, Long, Webster's Pier 57 cds wood
Schr Emeline, Williams, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Loufett, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber, 80 m lath.
Schr Northerner, Miller, Charlotteville, 60 m lumber.
Schr Dashing Wave, Eagleston, Bay City, 240 m lumber.
Schr Traveller, Owen, Stony Creek, 90 m lumber, 100 m shingles.
Schr Franklin, Rogers, Kalamazoo, 60 cds wood.
Schr Triumph, Wood, Muskegon, 70 m lumber
Schr Guide, Johnson, Green Bay, 60 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Schr Conquest, Russell, Sheboygan, 100 cds wood.
Schr E M Cone, Larsen, Manitowoc, 57 cds wood.
Schr C North, Symonds, Centerville, 38 cds wood.
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Wilson, Oconto, 100 m lumber
Schr Hamilton, Traverse, Cedar River, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Scow Union, Walsh, St. Joseph, 40 m lumber
Scow Laurel, Williams, [illegible], 45 m lumber
Scow Rowena, Dike, White Lake, 65 m lumber
Scow Black Hawk, Hinton, White Lake, 100 m lumber.
Scow A. Frederick, Cappelin, Muskegon, 60 m lumber
Scow C. C. Butts, Buckley, Muskegon, 70 m lumber

CLEARED .... Oct. 5.

Stmr Comet, Kirtland, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Winona, Collins, Buffalo, 11,139 bu wheat and sundries.
Prop Idaho, Cooksey, Buffalo, 36,325 bu oats, 1,300 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Bristol, Boyd, Kingston, 15,300 bu wheat, 60 brls flour.
Bark Sunshine, Brown, Buffalo 20,000 bu oats.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Morgan, Green Bay.
Schr Hippogriff, Noble, Buffalo, 18,150 bu oats.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

As this question is often asked us, we with pleasure give a little history of her. Some twenty years ago, a lady in New York City observed that her hair was rapidly losing its natural color, and getting quite gray, and disliking the idea of becoming gray, and equally averse to using any dye (knowing them to be injurious), concluded that she would try and invent something that would restore her hair to its original life color; and, by dint of study and perseverance in experimenting, she succeeded in finding that the articles she had compounded would not only restore the hair to its original color, but also render it pliable, and give it the natural moisture a head of hair should have. This was even more than she had hoped for, and, without the slightest intention of making a business of it, she was actually forced to commence making it for sale, by the number of persons of her acquaintance and others, whom her acquaintances had informed of the remarkable change in her hair, calling at her residence to procure the article; and she now probably does one of the largest cash businesses in the City of New York. Owing to the large demand from foreign countries she has been obliged to establish a depot for the exclusive sale of her Hair Preparations in London, at 266 High Holborn. Principal Manufactory and Sales Office, 198 and 200 Greenwich street, New York.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair.

Rendering it soft, silky and glossy, and disposing it to remain in any desired position; quickly cleansing the scalp, arresting the fall and imparting a healthy and natural color to the hair. They never fail to restore gray hair to its original youthful color. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, giving them the natural nourishment required. No lady's toilet is complete without the Zylobalsamum or Hair Dressing. It cleanses the hair and imparts to it a most delightful fragrance, and is suited to both young and old.

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

If your hair is thin, try it; if scurfy, try it; if harsh, try it; if lustreless, try it; if none of these, try it; all who use it will preserve their hair through life.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY,

FROM

DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

REV. DANIEL T. WOOD, Middletown, N. Y., writing, "by the use of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing the hair has [illegible] thickened upon my head, and put on a very [illegible] appearance. [illegible] hair had become thin and came out considerably [illegible] we thought the head would be almost bare [illegible] handsomely thickened up, and also has [illegible] appearance."

Renewed his Age.

REV. M. THATCHER, of New York, [illegible] says: "My age is sixty. One year ago my hair was very gray, and falling. I used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer according to directions, and now my hair is restored to its natural color, and has ceased to fall.

"The Zylobalsamum I have found the best and most agreeable hair dressing I have ever used."

Valuable Testimony.

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass., writes: "I have used, through the advice of personal friends, Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, for several months past with great effect and entire satisfaction. I AM NOW NEITHER BALD NOR GRAY; my hair was dry and brittle, but has regained the softness of its earlier years."

For Children's Hair.

MRS. CLARK, wife of Rev. D. W. Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's Zylobalsamum with much satisfaction in dressing my own and children's hair. After trying various articles, I feel no hesitation in recommending yours as the most [illegible] I have ever used. It gives the hair a soft glossy appearance, and retains it in any position desired."

His Wife Approves.

REV. I. MOORE, late Agent American Bible Union, writes: "I have used Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and they have also been used by my wife. We unhesitatingly pronounce them the best preparations we have ever [illegible]—IN WHICH DECLARATION MANY FRIENDS JOIN [illegible]."

High Approval. Mrs. S. A. ALLEN lately received a letter from a lady, stating that at the request of numerous friends she purchased a bottle of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum, or Hair Dressing, and after using a few bottles her hair, which was quite gray, was restored to its youthful color, and new hair was fast appearing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every Druggist sell them.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich st., New York.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October [illegible].

Sealed offers will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, [illegible] until the noon of Friday, 14th inst., for Bonds of the United States to the amount of forty [illegible] last. The Bonds offered will bear an [illegible] per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after [illegible] and payable in twenty years from November [illegible].

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, and the premium, offered for each hundred dollars [illegible] fifty when the offer is for no more than [illegible] per cent. of the principal, [illegible] the whole amount bid for by each bidder, [illegible] deposited as a guaranty for the payment of [illegible] offers if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or [illegible] or with the designated depositories at [illegible] Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, [illegible] or with any National [illegible] consent to transact the business [illegible] which deposit's duplicate certificates [illegible] to depositors by the officer or Bank [illegible]—the originals of which must be forwarded [illegible] offers, to this Department. All deposits [illegible] made in time for the certificates [illegible] reach Washington not later than the [illegible] tober 14th, as aforesaid. No offer [illegible] nied by its proper certificate of deposit [illegible] considered.

The Coupon and Registered bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on [illegible] 14th. The awards will be made by [illegible] the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance [illegible] will be immediately given to [illegible] offerers. In cases of acceptance [illegible] then and denomination preferred [illegible] subscribers at the cost of the [illegible] payment of installments. The [illegible] will be reckoned [illegible] by successful offerers, and [illegible] to those whose offers may [illegible].

The amount of accepted offers must be [illegible] with the Treasurer, officer, or bank [illegible] under this notice, on advice of [illegible] as follows: One-half on the [illegible] balance, (including the premium [illegible] per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October [illegible].

The bonds will bear interest from [illegible] Interest on deposits, from their [illegible] will be paid by the Government [illegible].

One half of the first installment [illegible] cent. of accepted offers, may be [illegible] interest to October 14th, in United States [illegible] notes of indebtedness, but such [illegible] received in part payment of the [illegible].

Offers under this notice should be [illegible] for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all [illegible] deemed advantageous to the Government [illegible].

W. P. F[illegible], Secretary of the [illegible].

oc5-[illegible]

S. B. VANDYKE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND [illegible]

54 Lasalle Street,

☞ Particular attention given to [illegible] sh account.

REFERENCES—Marine Bank, [illegible] firm of Barclay & Livingston, [illegible] Preston & Co., Chicago; John [illegible] York and Liverpool.

Special Notices.

IODINE.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s

IODINE WATER.

[illegible] Water acts upon the HEART, LIVER, [illegible], DIGESTIVE ORGANS and GLANDULAR S[illegible]

The success which has attended the use of [illegible] in private practice, and the endorsement [illegible] medical authority, enable us to recommend it to the [illegible] confidence and the public, feeling confident that [illegible] trial it will attest its own excellence in the cure of Chronic Diseases which indicate Iodine, [illegible] SCROFULA, ERUPTIONS, SKIN ERUPTIONS, [illegible] LIVER and KIDNEY DISEASES, NERVOUS AF[illegible] NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, DYSPEPSIA, D[illegible] SYPHILIS, &c.

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of this Iodine Water as containing three-quarter grains of Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water, BY A NEW PROCESS. It is not liable to decomposition [illegible] spontaneously formed combinations: neither [illegible] iodine expelled nor neutralized by combination [illegible] any ingredient, rendering this solution superior to any other method of exhibiting Iodine.

Full directions accompany each bottle that [illegible] be used as a family medicine as well as by the [illegible].

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five [illegible], six bottles delivered FREE by express to [illegible] address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations which [illegible] principled dealers endeavor to dispose of on our [illegible] See our signature and trade mark (the [illegible] word heading this advertisement) upon the [illegible] and wrappers of each bottle, without which [illegible] genuine.

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N[illegible]

For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chi[illegible]

my10-[illegible]

Special Notice.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID, the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle.

UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, &c. Price, 50 cents a box.

UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 a package.

UPHAM'S FRECKLE BANISHER removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the face, softens the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. Price [illegible] cents a bottle.

DR. LA PORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great [illegible] Tonic and Restorative Remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired [illegible] Energy, Nervous Debility, &c., arising from whatever cause. Price $5 a package.

THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the [illegible] hair and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. [illegible] consists of only one preparation. Does not [illegible] or wash out. Only 75 cents a box.

Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Agents for Chicago.

[illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

[illegible]

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye.

50 CENTS A BOX.

Boxes larger than Dyes that sell for $1. NATURAL, DURABLE, BEAUTIFUL. WARRANTED [illegible] This article has been thoroughly tested [illegible] DR. CHILTON of New York, and Prof. Booth and [illegible] Garrett of Philadelphia, who pronounce it free from all poisonous ingredients, and the material composing it will not injure the most delicate hair. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 403 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured.

The inebriate may now bid defiance to the tempting cup. Dr. Zane's antidote for strong drink is a certain cure for drunkenness. It creates a dislike for strong drink, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.

Descriptive circulars sent to any address. For sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States and Canadas. Price $1 per box, or packages of six boxes for $5.

JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Rand's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of thirty years and has always proved a success.

DR. RAND'S SPECIFIC [illegible] made up of substances [illegible] act upon the generative organs. [illegible] the idea of operating upon the bowels [illegible] any kind of pills. The Specific of Dr. Rand is not intended as an evacuating medicine. Its medical virtue are expended entirely upon the impaired generative system. The pills are not unpleasant to take, [illegible] would always recommend [illegible] affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James,

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1839, now permanently located at 84 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, [illegible], SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of [illegible] DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodine, Potassa, Arsenic or any poisonous [illegible] [illegible] POSITIVE CURE for all [illegible] and blood poisons. [illegible] such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess, or [illegible] causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and often times insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured by an infallible method, saving much [illegible] and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, radically cured.

Old diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and [illegible] scrofula, together with an endless number of [illegible] Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately and be cured of these horrible diseases. Remember, Dr. James' Office and Parlors are at 84 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Office open from 9 a.m. until 8 p.m. Consultations confidential.

Dr. Bigelow,

Confidential Physician, (formerly of St. Louis, Mo.) can be consulted at his office, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, Chicago, Ill., half a block from the Post Office, on all Chronic Diseases, and diseases of a private and delicate nature, in both sexes, which he treats with unparalleled success. Rooms separate, where Ladies and Gentlemen can see the Doctor with the strictest privacy. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.; Sundays 9 to 12 A. M. Communications confidential. Consultations free. Address Post Office Box 1354. Enclose two stamps and get his Guide to Health.

From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures in all Chronic Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of Mercury.

Young men suffering from self abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female Irregularities, Suppression of Menstruation, or persons having any obstructions to marriage, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to skill and success.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible] warranted a Permanent Cure in all kinds of PILES, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin. In case of failure the proprietor requests all to return the empty bottles and take back their money. For internal and external use. Entirely vegetable. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, 71 Prince street, Boston. All dealers and [illegible] for sale in Chicago by F. A. BRYAN and all Druggists.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evil results arising from early abuse and unhappy combination may be prevented, with a sure method of [illegible] Treats on the marriage [illegible] Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, [illegible] Bleecker street, New York. Price, 25 cents. [illegible] free everywhere. To be had also of H. SCO[illegible], 9 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.; also, of SIMONS & COLBURN, corner Main and Washington streets, Peoria, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES

REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,

Have removed to

Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.

FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,

NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of fine sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Sewed Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—all warranted and the very best quality of goods.

REMOVAL.

[illegible] & R. B. Whitemore & Co.,

Have removed to their New Store,

Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St.,

Cobb's Block.

139 DUANE STREET,

NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,

Successors to

MARTIN & BROS.,

(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)

Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of

CLOTHING.

THE BEST BOOK BY WHICH to learn Piano-forte Playing

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Best Book for Young Pupils of Piano Music

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Book by which to Learn Easily and Thoroughly

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Book that makes Piano Studies Attractive

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Best Book of Exercises for Piano Practice

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Best Book that is Given to Pupils by Teachers

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Book that contains Pretty and Instructive Lessons

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Book that interests both Young and Old

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

[illegible] Book of which 100,000 are sold annually

Is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD.

Richardson's New Method for the Piano. [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, [illegible] Washington st., Boston. Sent by mail, post paid.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of

DUFFIELD & CO.,

[illegible] by limitation. The Provision business will be continued by C. DUFFIELD, at his [illegible], either party will use the name of the firm [illegible].

CHAS. DUFFIELD,

JAMES B. TYLER.

Chicago, Oct. [illegible], 1864.

Special Notices.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s
IODINE WATER.

[illegible] acts upon the Brain, Liver, Kidneys, [illegible] and Glandular System. [illegible]

Physicians may rely upon the uniform strength of Iodine Water as containing three quarter grains pure Iodine in each fluid ounce pure water. [illegible] Full directions accompany each bottle. [illegible]

Price one dollar per bottle. On receipt of five dollars, six bottles delivered free by express to any address.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations [illegible]

Circulars gratis. DR. H. ANDERS & CO., Physicians and Chemists, 428 Broadway, N. Y. For sale by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chicago.

Special Notice.

UPHAM'S HAIR GLOSS AND CURLING FLUID is the best hair-dressing in the world. It imparts a beautiful gloss to the hair, keeps it in curl, promotes its growth, &c. Price, 50 cents a bottle. UPHAM'S TETTER OINTMENT is a sure and speedy cure for Tetter, Salt Rheum, Chapped Hands, Barber's Itch, &c. Price, 50 cents a box. UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE relieves the most violent paroxysms of Asthma in ten minutes, and effects a speedy cure. Price, $1 a package. UPHAM'S FRECKLE BANISHER removes Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples on the Face, Softens the Skin and Beautifies the Complexion. Price, $1 a bottle. DR. LA FORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR, the great Nervine and Rejuvenating Remedy, restores to manly vigor all who are suffering from Impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, &c., arising from whatever cause. Price $3 a package. THE JAPANESE HAIR STAIN colors the Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It consists of only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 75 cents a box. Sold by S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, and by all Druggists. Circulars sent free. LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street, Agents for Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Kromer's (Upham's) Hair Dye.

50 CENTS A BOX.

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JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Band's Specific.

The oldest and most reliable medicine for the cure of Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Power, &c. This medicine has stood the test of thirty years and has always proved a success.

DR. BAND'S SPECIFIC is exhibited in the form of pills, made up of substances that have a specific effect upon the generative organs. Most persons associate the idea of operating upon the bowels from taking any kind of pills. The Specific of Dr. Band is not intended as an evacuating medicine. Its medicinal virtues are expended entirely upon the impaired regenerative organs. The pills are not unpleasant to the taste, and many persons masticate them with impunity before swallowing them; which plan we would always recommend, as affording the speediest way to get the effect of the remedy.

Price $1 per box, or six boxes for $5. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent,
403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James.

Formerly of James' Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 38 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, Specialist in the treatment of OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SCROFULOUS, and all kinds of BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES AND DISORDERS OF A CONTAGIOUS VENEREAL CHARACTER, cures them without resorting to Mercury, Iodide, Potassium, Arsenic or any poison, but with a NEUTRALIZER, a POSITIVE CURE for all humors and blood poisons.

ORGANIC WEAKNESS, such as Seminal Weakness, Nocturnal and Diurnal emissions, brought on by abuse of the system, early indiscretions, excess or affliction hereditarily, causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, dimness, and often times insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and speedily cured by an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Gleet, Gonorrhea, Stricture, and all diseases peculiar to the sexes, of a private nature, speedily cured.

All diseases of the MOST HORRIBLE CLASS, where the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the face, small watery blisters, pains in the head and bones, ulcerated throat, nose, limbs and body, scrofula, together with an endless number of ailments.

Dr. James is recommended by the press generally of the South, the medical faculty, and professors of medical colleges, etc. Those afflicted should apply immediately, and be cured of these horrible diseases.

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Dr. Bigelow,

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From the Doctor's long experience in Hospital and private practice, he is able to perform, and will guarantee, perfect cures in all Chronic Diseases in their most severe and complicated stages, in a very short time, without the use of Mercury. Young men suffering from self abuse are invited to call. A perfect cure warranted. Female Irregularities, attendant on Puberty, Menstruation, or persons having any obstructions to marriage, should call at once and be cured. Best of city references as to ability and success.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.

[illegible] warranted a Permanent Cure in all kinds of Piles; two bottles in Leprosy, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin. In case of failure the proprietor requests all to return the empty bottles and take back their money. For internal and external use. Entirely vegetable. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, 71 Prince street, Boston. All dealers must have it. See Circular. For sale in Chicago by F. A. BRYAN, and all Druggists.

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES, should be read by everybody. It treats on, and shows how, the evils arising from early abuse and unhappy connections may be subverted, with a sure method of [illegible] experience in entering the marriage state. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, 194 Bleecker street, New York. Price, 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere. To be had also of H. SCOVILL, 83 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.; also, of SIMONS & COLBURN, corner Main and Washington sts., Peoria, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

BOOTS AND SHOES
REMOVAL.
HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
BENEDICT, HALL & CO.,
Have removed to
Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway,
FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST.,
NEW YORK.

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of hand sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. We make all the latest styles of Men's, Boys' and Youths' Calf Sewed Boots, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters and Buckle Shoes, as well as Ladies', Misses' and Children's Morocco, Glove Kid and Lasting work—all warranted and the very best quality of goods.

REMOVAL.
J. & R. B. Whittemore & Co.,
Have removed to their New Store,
Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St.,
Cobb's Block.

39 DUANE STREET,
NEW YORK.
JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO.,
Successors to
MARTIN & BROS.,
(Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,)
Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of
CLOTHING.

THE BEST BOOK BY WHICH to learn Piano-forte Playing is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD. [illegible] RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD. [illegible] RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD. [illegible] OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston. Sent by mail, post paid.

DISSOLUTION.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of
DUFFIELD & CO.,
is this day dissolved by limitation. The Provision business will be continued by G. DUFFIELD, at his old stand, corner of Canal and Eighteenth streets, [illegible]
CHAS. DUFFIELD,
JAMES E. TYLER.

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Capital, - - - - $500,000.
No. 50 Lasalle Street.
U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR
7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.
ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Cashier. JOSIAH LOMBARD, President.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
CAPITAL........$250,000.
This Bank having complied with all the provisions of the law, will on the 5th of July instant, commence business in its Banking Office,
154 Lake-st., Marine Bank Building.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
[illegible], Vice-Pres't.
[illegible], Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June [illegible], 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said Act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking under said Act.

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago," in the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this [illegible] day of June, 1864.
HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.
Southwest corner Lake and Clark-sts.
CAPITAL, Paid in, - - - $500,000.
E. AIKEN, President.
SAML. M. NICKERSON, Vice-Prest.
E. E. BRAISTED, Cashier.

Medicinal.

DR. EASTERLY'S
IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

This medicine combines in a highly concentrated state the Fluid Extract of SARSAPARILLA (the Honduras Root) YELLOW DOCK, STILLINGIA and the IODIDE OF POTASSIUM, together with other valuable vegetable purifying Extracts, prepared by a new Chemical process, so as to render the preparation the most efficacious remedy ever offered to the public for all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD or a depraved condition of the system.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is a constitutional remedy, and has a simultaneous action on the various organs of the system, exciting them to a healthy action, and enabling them to perform the functions that nature designed. This medicine PURIFIES THE BLOOD, CORRECTS the SECRETIONS of the LIVER, and EXPELS all morbific impure and diseased matter from the system, and by thus removing the CAUSE of disease, the CURE is rendered CERTAIN and PERMANENT.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA thoroughly renovates the whole system, frees it from all impurities and possessing those peculiar purifying and Blood Cleansing powers is the reason why it is equally efficacious in so many different complaints.

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK.

To persons who are sick and afflicted and desire to use a Blood Purifying Medicine, we pledge this security that DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA is six times STRONGER, CHEAPER and BETTER than Bull's, Townsend's, Ayres' or any other Sarsaparilla or Blood Purifying Medicine now offered to the public, or NO MONEY WILL BE TAKEN FOR IT.

Physicians recommend this medicine to their patients in all cases where it is indicated because they know the ingredients are the BEST, that are known to the Medical Faculty.

☞ Price, $1.25 per bottle.

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

☞ Sold at DR. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 89 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Illinois.

DR. EASTERLY'S
AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT will also cure Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Galls, Chafes, Ring Bone, Scratches, or Wounds which are constantly occurring to HORSES. Families should keep it CONSTANTLY ON HAND to use in time of need, as it is the BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS LINIMENT now in use.

☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 89 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

CURE YOURSELF.
DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC.

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex Males or Females.

This elegant, popular and infallible preparation, so celebrated in all our LARGE CITIES for the CURE OF PRIVATE DISEASES, is now offered to the afflicted and WARRANTED TO CURE all diseases of the Genital Organs of either sex (males or females) in a few days.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is the ONLY SAFE and RELIABLE REMEDY for the CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, generally termed SEMINAL WEAKNESS, CAUSED BY SELF-ABUSE OR EXCESSIVE INDULGENCE, which is now so FEARFULLY PREVALENT in all parts of the country.

Reader, have you a PRIVATE DISEASE, or any Disease of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER OR SEXUAL ORGANS. Do not neglect it. DELAY IS DANGEROUS. Procure at once that Celebrated Remedy, DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC, which has CURED thousands upon thousands and saved them from the hands of MERCILESS QUACKS, if not from PREMATURE GRAVES.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC is a great HEALING, PURIFYING and SELF-CURING REMEDY, requiring NO MEDICAL AID OR ADVICE, as plain directions for use accompany each bottle of the Medicine. Dr. Baker's Specific is very agreeable to the taste, is perfectly SAFE and HARMLESS TO THE CONSTITUTION, and will effectually CURE THE WORST AND MOST OBSTINATE CASES OF PRIVATE DISEASES, and restore the system to a perfect state of HEALTH AND PURITY.

With DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC you can CURE YOURSELF FOR ONE-TENTH THE MONEY that a physician will charge, without change of diet or hindrance from business, and thus prevent all chance of EXPOSURE.

N. B.—In long-standing and obstinate cases of Gonorrhea, Gleet and Seminal Weakness, Dr. BAKER'S INJECTION will be found a valuable assistant to this SPECIFIC in subduing the disease, and should be used in conjunction with it until a perfect cure is effected.

A Treatise on Sexual Diseases, called the "Self-Instructor," accompanies each bottle of the medicine.

☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Specific, $1 per bottle.
☞ Price—Dr. Baker's Injection, $1 per bottle.
☞ Price—Male Injecting Syringe, 50 cents; female, 75 cents.
☞ Sent by Express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money.
☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY, southwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., Sole Proprietor.
☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine store, 89 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

Reader, have you a Cough, Cold, or any disease of the Lungs or Throat? Do not neglect it. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then to PREMATURE DEATH.

Procure at once that celebrated remedy, DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, which never fails to STOP THE COUGH IMMEDIATELY, and to effect a PERFECT CURE in a few days. It is beyond all doubt the most PERFECT REMEDY for all diseases of the THROAT AND LUNGS known to the civilized world.

☞ Price—Trial bottles, 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1 per bottle.

☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 89 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

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BUT
Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Good for all derangement of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
They compose the wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
Debilitated ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an excellent tonic.

ROBACK'S BITTERS.
A wineglass full before each meal will remove indigestion and all Liver diseases.

C. W. ROBACK, compounder of Stomach Bitters, Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, distiller and manufacturer of Catawba and Swedish Brandies, and all kinds of the finest Domestic Liquors and Wines, which are sold, wholesale or in any desired quantity.

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Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c.
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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR GOVERNOR:	RICHARD J. OGLESBY
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR:	WILLIAM BROSS.
FOR SEC. OF STATE:	SHARON TYNDALE.
FOR AUDITOR:	O. H. MINER.
FOR STATE TREASURER:	JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
FOR SUP. PUB. INSTRUC.:	NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE;
JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page.
BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—JOHN V. FARWELL,	8—JAS. C. CONKLING,
2—ANSON S. MILLER,	9—WILLIAM WALKER,
3—JOHN V. EUSTACE,	10—THOS. W. HARRIS,
4—JAMES S. POGUE,	11—N. M. McCURDY,
5—JOHN J. BENNETT,	12—HENRY S. BAKER,
6—WM. T. HOPKINS,	13—ZENAS S. CLIFFORD
7—FRANKLIN BLADES.	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
XI—E. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.

For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.

For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.

For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.

For Representatives in the Legislature Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.

Sixtieth District (South)—A. H. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.

Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

Important Notice.

HEADQUARTERS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Sept. 26, 1864.

Committees and others having charge of Union mass meetings will please report their announcement immediately to headquarters, in order that there may be no clashing of appointments.

JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

Mr. Wentworth's Appointments.

We are requested by Hon. John Wentworth to say that he will address the people as follows, and that he hopes the practice of announcing appointments for him, without first consulting him, will be discontinued:

Naperville, Dupage county	Friday, Oct. 7.
Racine, Wisconsin	Saturday, Oct. 8.
Michigan City, Indiana	Monday, Oct. 10.
Morris, Grundy county	Tuesday, Oct. 11.

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Macomb, McDonough Co.	Friday, Oct. 7.
Canton, Fulton Co.	Saturday, Oct. 8.
Monmouth, Warren Co.	Monday, Oct. 10.
Oquawka, Henderson Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11.
Aledo, Mercer Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Rock Island, Rock Island Co.	Thursday, Oct. 13.
Cambridge, Henry Co.	Friday, Oct. 14.
Morris, Grundy Co.	Saturday, Oct. 15.
Pontiac, Livingston Co.	Monday, Oct. 17.
Bloomington, McLean Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments, Candidate for Congress at Large.

With E. C. INGERSOLL and JESSE LYNCH.

Elgin	Monday, Oct. 10.
Marengo	Tuesday, Oct. 11.
Belvidere	Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Rockford	Thursday, Oct. 13.
Freeport	Friday, Oct. 14.
Galena	Saturday, Oct. 15.

Hon. Anson S. Miller, candidate for Elector, will speak at each of the above meetings.

Hon. D. Richards' Appointments.

Genesee Grove, Whiteside Co.	Friday, Oct. 7.
Polo, Ogle Co.	Monday, Oct. 10.
Mt. Morris, Ogle Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 11.
Amboy, Lee Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 12.

John J. Bennett's Appointments.

Toulon, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 24.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lacon, Marshal Co., Thursday, Oct. 27.
Peoria, Peoria Co., Friday, Oct. 28.

Hon Burton C. Cook's Appointments.

Wilmington, Will county	Oct. 7.
Brookfield, LaSalle county	Oct. 10.
New Rutland, LaSalle county	Oct. 11.
Kankakee, Kankakee county	Oct. 13.
Junction, DuPage county	Oct. 15.
Plainfield, Will county	Oct. 17.
Northville, LaSalle county	Oct. 21.
Union, LaSalle county	Oct. 24.

General Oglesby's Appointments.

The following list of appointments has been made for October for Gen. Oglesby:

Vandalia, Fayette county	Monday, Oct. 10
Centralia, Marion county	Tuesday, Oct. 11
Duquoin, Perry county	Wednesday, Oct. 12
Sparta, Randolph county	Thursday, Oct. 13
Murfreesboro, Jackson county	Friday, Oct. 14
Cairo, Alexander county	Saturday, Oct. 15
Marion, Williamson county	Monday, Oct. 17
Shawneetown, Gallatin co.	Wednesday, Oct. 19
Carmi, White county	Thursday, Oct. 20

Mass Meetings in Southern Illinois.

Judge Walter B. Scates and the Hon. J. D. Ward will speak as follows:

Effingham, Effingham co., Friday, Oct. 7.
Fauna, Fayette co., Saturday, Oct. 8.
Clay City, Clay co., Monday, Oct. 10.
Richview, Washington co., Wednesday, Oct 12.
Tamaroa, Perry co., Thursday, Oct. 13.
Benton, Franklin co., Friday, Oct. 14.

Mass Meetings in DeKalb County.

Hon. S. B. Stinson, of Sandwich, and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak at Union Mass Meetings, in the evening, at the following times and places:

East Paw Paw—Wednesday, October 12.
Somonauk—Tuesday, October 18.
Sandwich—Wednesday, October 19.
C. Ellwood, Esq., of Sycamore, with D. B. James and others, will speak as follows:
Kingston—Friday, October 7.
Mayfield—Tuesday, October 11.

General Meagher on "Democratic" Irishmen.

The Boston *Courier*, having made a scurrilous personal attack upon Col. P. R. Guiney, of the 9th Massachusetts regiment, the Colonel replies, through the columns of the Boston *Journal*, and produces letters addressed to himself by Gen. Meagher and others. The Colonel says:

> The assault is made upon me because I have seen fit and deemed it my duty to express freely my opinions of Democracy and its candidate. It might be thought an omission, too, if I should fail to say that Fitz John Porter threatened me with court-martial for a very mild criticism on Gen. McClellan, in his tent at Harrison's Landing, showing me at the same time a copy of the Boston *Herald* containing my remarks.

The letter from Gen. Meagher, written a year ago, is as follows:

"NEW YORK, 129 FIFTH AVENUE,
October 7, 1864.

"MY DEAR COLONEL—Your hearty, honest letter from Culpepper, dated the first of this month, gratified me exceedingly.

"The approval of intelligent and accomplished young Irishmen I have always esteemed, and I think I may include you in that category without being accused of an indulgence in flattery.

"As for the great bulk of Irishmen in this country, I frankly confess to an utter disregard, if not to a thorough contempt, of what they think or say of me in my relations to the questions and movements, that are supposed or designed to affect the fortunes of this nation, or actually do so. To their own discredit and degradation, they have suffered themselves to be bamboozled into being obstinate herds in the political field, contracting inveterate instincts, following with gross stupidity and the stoniest blindness certain wornout old pathways described for them by their drivers, but never doing any thing worthy of the intellectual and chivalrous reputation of their race. Democrats they profess themselves to be from the start—the instant the baggage-smashers and cut-throat lodging-house keepers lay hands on them—and democrats they remain until the day of their deaths, miserably and repulsively regardless of the conflicting meanings that name acquires through the progressive workings of the great world about them. To have been a democrat in the days of Andrew Jackson was to have been an American citizen in the boldest and proudest interpretation of the word. It was to have been the devoted friend of the country whether it was right or wrong, and to the extent of being a fierce and relentless enemy of all who were not for it in the fullest measure of its growth and glory. Now-a-day to be a democrat is to be the partisan of a selfish and conscienceless faction, which under the captivating pretexts of State rights, *habeas corpus*, and other popular claims and rights of the kind, would cripple the national power, play with the wildest or wickedest recklessness into the hands of every foe who would see that power laid low, either to gratify his jealousy or vengeance, or better his mean condition on the wreck furnished him by its overthrow. Sadly, and almost savagely, have I noted this of late; and hence the energy (if I can claim that quality for my public action,) with which I have broken loose from what might have been considered my irreprescriptible associations and traditions in public life. In doing so, I have discarded with the haughtiest insensibility and disdain the 'Irish opinion' of this country, having come to the conclusion that it was past redemption, and therefore past consideration or respect. That such an 'opinion' should be a state of the most violent fermentation against me, in consequence of my letter to the Union committee of Ohio, was to be expected; and that, with the estimate I had formed of it, this circumstance would affect me in the least, could not be reasonably conjectured.

"All this I am led to write because you may have seen in some of the 'organs' of that 'opinion,' strictures on the letter in question; and I am desirous of marking my appreciation of your approval, and that of your officers and men, by giving my notion, very distinctly and emphatically, of the condemnation of others, and the inveterate and irredeemable element from which it emanates.

"I shall reserve myself, however, on this subject until I see you in camp, promising myself the very great pleasure, as I do, of paying my friends in the Army of the Potomac a visit between this and Christmas.

"I beg you to remember me most cordially to the officers of the gallant and glorious old Ninth Massachusetts. And with sincere esteem remain, most cordially yours

"THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

"Col. Guiney, 9th Massachusetts, Volunteers, Army of the Potomac."

Lake County Nominations.

HAINESVILLE, Lake Co., Ill., Oct. 3, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I notice in a recent number of the TRIBUNE an article under the head of "Lake County Nominations," stating that quite a warm contest had been going on in that county between the friends of H. W. Blodgett and E. M. Haines, as candidates for Representative in the Legislature, and that the convention compromised the matter by nominating Col. E. B. Payne. I wish to say that Mr. Haines was not a candidate before the convention. The contest was between Mr. Blodgett and Col. Payne. The nomination of the latter was not a compromise, but he was the first choice of the convention. He is a gentleman of fine abilities, and has been in the military service of his country since the commencement of the rebellion, distinguishing himself in some of the severest campaigns and hardest fought battles of the war.

M.

THE HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE.

Sufferings and Abuse of Union Prisoners.

NARRATIVE OF A CHICAGO SOLDIER.

We are indebted to Dr. Benj. Woodward, Sanitary Inspector at Nashville, Tenn., for the following narrative, made to him by Sergeant Thomas West, Co. D, 13th Illinois, a Chicago boy, and recently escaped from Andersonville, Ga. The narrative is in the Sergeant's own words:

NASHVILLE, Sept. 27th, 1864.

I am second sergeant of company D, 13th Regiment Illinois Infantry. I was captured May 17th, 1864, by Col. Patterson, of Gen. Roddy's command, at Madison Station, Alabama, together with sixty others of my regiment. While with Patterson's command I received very kind treatment. This, however, did not last long, as all the prisoners, upon arriving at Tupelo, Miss., were turned over to Forrest's command. Here commenced our misfortunes; everything in the shape of clothing that covered our body was taken from us, except our pants, which alone covered our nakedness. In this condition we were taken to Cahaba, on the Alabama river. Here we also received very kind treatment, having good shelter and enough to eat. After two weeks confinement in this prison I formed a plan of escape with Edwin Wales, also of the 13th; so according to arrangements made the day previous, we silently crept from our bunks at eight o'clock in the evening, scaling the brick wall of the prison without being discovered, although the guards were within two feet of us when we reached the ground. We then proceeded as noiselessly as possible to the privy, which was about 100 yards distant. Here we found some difficulty in passing a fire made of pitch pine, which exposed us to three guards, providing they were attending to their duty. We passed the fire unnoticed and gained the privy, where we commenced operations in a reckless manner—tearing up the floor in order to get below. All this work was done quicker than I can write it. Wales again took the lead, I following. After passing under the privy we came to the outer stockade, which we climbed with little difficulty. We then made the best of our way through town, taking a direct northern course. That night we walked 35 miles, avoiding all roads and keeping in the corn-fields. In the morning, while we were still walking, I heard the sound of a horn, and made known the fact to Wales. The sound, however, being distant, was passed unnoticed. We pushed on more rapidly. We had not gone more than half a mile when we heard the horn again, and as it was then daylight we concluded to rest in a thick undergrowth for two hours. We then heard the yelping of hounds and the whistling, who, we had every reason to believe, were on our track. We went on again very fast for about two miles. When we were compelled to take to a tree, the "bloodhounds" being close at our heels; and it was well we did, for no sooner had we got up than fifteen bloodhounds came up to the tree, some passing without seeing us. In a minute an old citizen made his appearance, saying, "Ho! Ho! we have you at last, you Yankee sons of b—'s." Soon he was joined by five others, and the one who appeared to lead them, says, "Yanks, come down, I want my hound to taste *Yankee blood*." I refused to go down if he intended letting his hounds bite me. He then became perfectly ferocious, swearing death should be our lot if we did not come down. I came down the hounds watching every movement. I reached the ground only to be torn to pieces by the hounds. Bleeding, I was carried into a farm house near by, and remained there some three hours. When we were taken back to Cahaba. I remained in prison at Cahaba about two weeks gaining fast my strength, and recovering from the wounds received from the dogs. I concluded to start for Sherman's army again. I did so on or about the 5th of June, Wales being with me. This time we bribed the guards, but only proceeded twelve miles before we were taken. I got away two times afterward, when Capt. Henderson, commanding the prison, concluded to send me to Andersonville. I arrived at Andersonville on or about the 25th of June. Here I found 28,000 men in an open field of eighteen acres, without any shelter, save a few blankets that some were lucky enough to bring in the gate.

The first thing that met my eyes was about seventy-five fires, and dead men who were perfectly rotten. After looking all over the stockade, I failed to find a place to stay. Death stared me in the face on every hand. There I was without a friend in the world, save my partner, and hardly ground enough to stand upon—to say nothing about sleep, which must naturally come some time. But God helps them who help themselves. I soon found a man belonging to my regiment. He says, "Tom, I am glad to see you; but, God help you, for, in my opinion, your doom is sealed." I knew well what he alluded to, but laughed it off, telling him that an exchange would soon take place, and then we would all be safe. He did all he could for me, showing me a place to stay. I made several attempts to escape but failed, and consequently remained there from the 25th of June till Hood's failure before Atlanta, when the Rebs hustled us towards Charleston, S. C., in order to keep Sherman from capturing us. I will now relate some incidents while in the "Georgia Bull Pen." But however, before going further will say to those who don't believe my statement, if there be any, that "exaggeration is beyond the reach of a writer in the world." Rations are issued every evening to the prisoners. One small piece of corn bread as large probably, as a good-sized "biscuit," and 3 ounces of bacon or bread. This must do you for 24 hours, you also get one-half pint of Nigger beans, not half boiled. The chaff and dirt are boiled with them. I have known men to eat all the rations at one meal, and chew chips, bones, and all to appease their appetite. The prisoners are perfectly ragged, barefooted and filthy beyond description. During the time I staid there, I saw no less than two thousand (2,000) starve to death. I will take my oath to that. The men are perfectly demoralized, and are willing to cut each others throats at any time for a ration of bread. Just before my removal I witnessed a little incident worthy of notice, and no doubt refreshing to the *Peacemen* of the North. It is customary, and always the case when a wagon of bread has unloaded, for the hungry prisoners to dive for the crumbs that may be left in the wagon. About the 25th of August, when a scene of this kind was going on, the quartermaster had just sent some Yanks away from a wagon, when one of our boys said, "Quartermaster, why don't you give us enough to eat, and then we would not be compelled to pick up crumbs." The answer was, "You d—d Yankee son of a b——b, why don't you stay at home and mind your own business, and then you would have enough to eat." One of the boys then asked him, "Why don't you exchange us, quartermaster?" "Your Government would'nt accept you. But, by G—d, we can get a way to get rid of you."

Please remember that at this time our men were dying at the rate of 175 per day. The principal diseases are scurvy, gangrene and diarrhea, which sweep through the stockade frightfully. The only medicine issued is white oak bark, no matter how bad or what kind the disease is. In one tent (blanket held up by poles) eight men out of nine died in less than five months.

In fact I do not feel competent to describe to you the horrors of the "Andersonville Bull Pen" because it beggars all description man can think of. Manure Island is the place where the friendless soldiers resort to die. In this Island is all the filth from Camp Prison. I have known of twenty or more prisoners to be in a perfectly helpless condition covered entirely with lice from head to foot, lay praying for death to come to their relief.

A dead man is worth from three to four dollars. For this reason if you have a friend die you can trade him off for wood, which is a scarce article, and more precious than gold. The following is the process and form of trading a dead man for wood: Tie his toes together with a string, throw his hat over his face, procure a stretcher at the gate, place upon it the corpse, when you will be allowed to go out of the gate to the dead house. Upon coming back you can pick up some wood, which is a great help to cook with. Some may ask do the rebels issue any wood to prisoners? Yes, they do. But the ration of wood is so small you cannot cook even a cup of corn coffee with it, no matter how much you may economize or save it.

The number died within five months is, according to the statement of the men who bury them, eleven thousand five hundred, (11,500). Mothers at home may look for the lost, but they cannot be found. The dead are thrown into a large Government wagon, (30 in a load,) and taken to the graveyard. They are laid side by side, as close as possible; then numbered. A board or slat is then placed at the head, which is numbered—they are all numbered 1, 2, 3, &c.

When I left the stockade, number 11,500 (and some odd number) was the highest. Immediately after Wood's defeat they commenced moving us to Charleston. On the evening of the 7th of August, I was placed on board the cars, with fourteen hundred more, bound for Charleston. Capt. Wing (commanding the prison) said we were to be exchanged. A great many of the boys were tickled most to death, expecting soon to see the dear ones at home again. But I smelt a rat, and knew a screw was loose, but I dared to say nothing to the boys about it, as they would have knocked me down in a minute, as they thought they were to be exchanged. Before leaving the stockade, I provided myself with a rebel uniform, resolving to embrace the first opportunity of escape, and take my exchange afterward. So when we arrived at Augusta, the long wished for moment arrived. The cars waited some ten hours at this place, the prisoners being guarded with the utmost vigilance by the city guard. We were not allowed to converse with any of the citizens, whatever, but sometimes a soldier would ask for "East Tennessee troops," so watching for a good opportunity, I jumped from the cars, and asked our boys if there were any East Tennessee troops there. They took me for a Johnny reb, and answered no. In the meantime, the guard come along and eyed me closely, and I started for a crowd on the sidewalk, everybody taking me for a Johnny reb. I went up and down the streets, and the old Harry only knows where I went to—I don't.

At last I came across a negro and told him who I was, and asked his assistance. He prepared me a good supper and gave me directions to the Atlanta Railway Depot. I got out of town without any difficulty, and walked three miles and made myself known to another negro, who secreted me in a barn all night, and then received a splendid breakfast and two white shirts. I remained here some two days, and in the morning walked some twenty miles meeting a good many white men, who looked suspiciously at me. I arrived at a station some twenty miles from Augusta, in the afternoon, and concluded to lay up and reconsider my plans for the future. I made myself known to a colored man who was chopping wood, who showed me a place to stay, and brought me plenty of grub during the day, including the latest rebel papers. When evening came, two other men came with my friend Calvin. I told them of my intention to go at 8 o'clock for Atlanta, having made all the necessary arrangements (furnished by Calvin) to pay my fare. The train soon started and of course when the conductor came along I was asleep. The game worked to a charm. He seeing me asleep, thought I got on at Augusta, and had paid my fare. I got as far as Union Point, which is as far as the passenger train goes. I started off to a stream near by, and there saw a negro, and told him I was a Yank and wanted information. He said he could take me [illegible]. I followed his directions, but found great trouble in getting around the passport conductor, but at last got through to within fifty miles of Atlanta, which was as far as the train ran, on account of the track having been torn up by our men. It took me four days to gain Sherman's army, under extreme fatigue. Two negroes guided me through the lines.

THOMAS J. WEST.

THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

A Petition to the United States Government.

At a meeting of the sergeants in charge of the various detachments of divisions confined at Andersonville, Ga., held for the purpose of taking some action to properly represent the present condition of the prisoners to our Government at Washington, and thereby secure, if possible, a speedy redress of the wrongs complained of, the following committee was appointed, who, after due consultation, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. Committee—Wm. W. Johnson, chairman, H. C. Higginson, J. S. Banks, E. W. Webb.—

PREAMBLE.

Apparently one of the sad effects of the progress of this terrible war has been to deaden our sympathies and make us more selfish than we were when the tocsin of the battle strife first sounded in the land. Perhaps this state of public feeling was to have been anticipated: the frequency with which you hear of captured in battle and the accounts you have seen of their treatment have robbed the spectacle of its novelty, and by a law of our nature has taken off the edge of sensibilities, and made them less the object of interest. No one can know the horrors of imprisonment in crowded and filthy quarters but he who has endured it, and it requires a brave heart not to succumb. But hunger, filth nakedness, squalor and disease are as nothing compared with the heart sickness which weary prisoners suffer—most of them young whose terms of enlistment have expired, and many of them with nothing to attach them to the cause in which they suffer but principle and love of country and of friends. Does the misfortune of one being taken prisoner make us less the object of interest and value to our Government? If such you plead, plead it no longer; these are no common men, and it is no common merit they call upon you to aid in their release from captivity.

We, undersigned sergeants, in the United States Army, having in charge the various detachments of prisoners now confined in Andersonville, Ga., would respectfully represent.—

1 That a large portion of prisoners have been held as such for the periods from nine to fifteen months subject to all hardships and privations incident to a state of captivity in an enemy's country.

2 That they are now confined in this prison from 25,000 to 30,000 men, with daily accessions of hundreds, and that the mortality among them generated by various causes, such as change of climate, diet and want of proper exercise, is becoming truly frightful to contemplate, and rapidly increasing in virulence, decimating their ranks by hundreds weekly.

3 In view of the foregoing facts, we, your petitioners, most earnestly, yet respectfully, pray that some action be immediately taken to effect our speedy release, either on parole or by exchange, the dictates both of humanity and justice demanding it, on the part of our government.

4 We shall look forward with a hopeful confidence, that something will be speedily done in this matter, believing that a proper statement of the facts is all that is necessary to secure a redress of the grievances complained of.

5. The above has been read to each detachment by its respective sergeant, and been approved by the men who have unanimously authorized each sergeant to sign it as will and deed of the whole.

A COMMITTEE TO PRESENT THE PETITION.

At a meeting of the committee appointed for the purpose of appointing delegates to present a petition from the prisoners confined in the Andersonville Ga., military prison, to the United States government, to the governors of the several States and to the Associated Press of the United States, the following named gentlemen were unanimously nominated:—Edward Bates, chairman; H. C. Higginson, S. Notrot, F. Garland, W. N. Johnson, P. Tracy.

On motion, it was decided that the following letter should accompany the copy of the petition which is to be forwarded to the Confederate authorities at Richmond:

CAMP SUMTER, ANDERSONVILLE, July 30, 1864.

In order to facilitate the circulation of the enclosed petition we would respectfully urge the necessity of having representatives from the prisoners here confined, who will be permitted to convey within the United States lines, and place before the people through the medium of the Associated Press of the United States, the governors of the respective States, and to the executive authority of the United States the facts contained in the accompanying document, and do whatever may be advisable in reference thereto. Believing as we do, that such a course would best subserve the ends in view, we as a committee of the whole respectfully submit the following named persons, subject to your approval, to consummate the undertaking:—Edward Bates, Forty second New York; H. C. Higginson, Company K, Nineteenth Illinois; E. Notrot, W. N. Johnson, F. Garland, Prescot Tracy, Company G, Eighty-second New York.

McCLELLAN'S LOYALTY.

More Testimony—Treachery to the Union Cause—He offered to Serve the Rebellion.

To the members of the National Union Club Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I am in possession of your note, in which you ask me if I remember having made certain assertions at the rooms of the National Union Club in January last, on my return from the rebel lines, in regard to Gen. George B. McClellan and Clement L. Vallandigham, and desiring to know if I would reiterate said statement.

I recollect perfectly well having made certain statements in regard to the two persons named, and in presence of several members of the Club.

In response to your inquiry if I would repeat said statement, I would answer by saying: First, that while the battle before Richmond, Va., in 1862, was still progressing, and immediately after Gen. McClellan had fallen back from before that city, in company with a friend, an officer in the rebel service, who was prevented from joining his command in the fight in question, on account of a wound received at the battle of Seven Pines, and being provided with a special permit from the War Department at Richmond, I visited the fortifications around Richmond, and advanced to a distance of about two miles north of that city, where we met Col. Gayle, of the 12th Alabama (rebel) regiment, who was a particular friend of the officer in whose company I was, also Lieut. Col. Dickens, of the same regiment, with whom I had the advantage of a personal acquaintance. The Colonel was superintending the disinterment of a number of cases of United States rifles, which lay buried in the ground and in rows, the soil heaped over them as if they were graves. Four of the cases of rifles were already unburied when I reached the spot, and I had the (to me unpleasant) satisfaction of handling some of those guns, which had already been taken out of the cases.

I heard Col Gayle say that the interment of these guns was known at the War Department (rebel) even before McClellan's retreat from before that city.

On the inquiry of my friend and Dr. Kelly, of the rebel army, from Col Gayle, if he thought it had been intended that said guns should fall into the hands of the Confederates, the Colonel answered in the affirmative and concluded by saying "Mac's all right."

Not more than a hundred yards distant from this spot, Lieut. Col. Pickens pointed out to me a number of ambulances—two hundred and ten in number—and said he had assisted at their capture, and that, when captured, the horses belonging to said ambulances were hitched, some to trees and some to the rear of the ambulances. And I was then in the employ of the United States, it was my business to gather as much information in regard to military matters as possible, and on my inquiry of Col. Pickens if he thought these ambulances had been intended to be in the same "bargain" as the rifles, he said, "I don't see what else they should have been intended for, they were just where you see them, and the horses hitched where you see them, while the fight was going on right here."

Presently some whisky was handed round, and we all drank a toast to "Little Mac."

About the month of April, of the same year, as I was going from Richmond to Mobile, in company with Lieutenant Wiltz and Dr. Knoed, of Missouri, and Dr. Fontleroy, of Virginia, the two latter gentlemen being of the rebel General Price's staff, we met with Brigadier General Watson, of Alabama. General Watson said in my presence that then, or at any time after the war, he would give satisfactory proof that Geo. B. McClellan, of the Federal army, at the outbreak of the rebellion, and during the preliminary arrangements for the organization of the Confederate army, had offered his services to the Confederate Government, but that as the Confederate Government had resolved to give rank in preference to officers formerly in the United States service, according to seniority of rank, they could not give to McClellan what he desired, as other officers ranked him in seniority; and that General McClellan having become offended at this, then offered his services to the United States.

In December, 1862, I had occasion to call on Governor Shorter, of Alabama, who was then sojourning at the Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama. Governor Shorter then introduced me to Gen. Watson, who was present. The General recognized me immediately. And, as the Governor resumed a conversation with another person in the room, I, while in conversation with the General, had occasion to refer to our trip to Mobile, and I purposely brought about the conversation in reference to General McClellan, and General Watson reiterated the statement he had previously made in regard to McClellan.

In regard to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor, I will say that during his sojourn at Richmond he was repeatedly closeted with Jeff. Davis, James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State.

During my visit to Richmond at that epoch, I learned from reliable sources (rebel officials) that this Ohio traitor had pledged his word to the rebel authorities that if the Democratic party at the North succeeded in electing their candidate at the next Presidential election he would use all his influence to obtain peace on the basis of a recognition of the Confederate States as a *separate and independent government.*

Moreover, during my stay at Richmond, having called on Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, with a view to obtain an interview on business of a private character, I was told by an official in attendance at the Department of State—who of course believed me to be a loyal Confederate—that it was uncertain when I could chance to meet Benjamin; and that as the visitor of Mr. Benjamin was Mr. Vallandigham, whom this official styled the "Ohio refugee," the conference might be protracted to a late hour. On that day, although I waited until after the hour for transacting business at that department, I did not get to see Mr. Benjamin.

At that time, divers were the rumors in private circles among the rebels that Vallandigham had pledged himself to the Confederate cause. Of this the War Department at Washington was informed in a report made by me and other Government agents.

Great were the expectations of the rebels during my last visit within their lines, if this Vallandigham faction succeeded in electing their candidate to the Presidency.

Very respectively yours, etc.,
EMILE BOUHLIER.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1864.

An Elegant Testimonial to President Lincoln.

[From the Boston Journal, Oct. 1.]

Colonel Julian Allen, who has just returned from a brief visit to Europe, and is now stopping at the Parker House in this city, is the bearer of a very elegant testimonial to the President, the gift of Count Sandor, of Vienna. The Count is the father-in-law of Prince Metternich, Minister to France from the Court of Austria. He is known all over Europe as one of the most daring and skilful horsemen in the country, and has probably performed more difficult feats in horsemanship, and had more narrow escapes with his life, than any other man living. In his earlier days, when engaged in those sports, he was accompanied by a distinguished artist who sketched and made beautiful paintings of the most perilous of the Count's adventures. These painting, which are among the finest of modern art, have been made the subjects of photographic skill, and fifty of them are comprised in a beautiful and costly album, which is the testimonial from the Count to the President. The representations commence with his first lessons in equestrianism, and follow in succession until he has become one of the most skillful horsemen in the world. The accidents which attended his sports, in being thrown from the animals, breaking through bridges, leaping fences, tumbling down precipices and swimming swollen streams, are made the more interesting from the fact that the rider never received more serious injuries than a dislocation or a slight flesh wound.

The gift is a testimonial to the President of the Count's sympathy with the American people in their struggle against the rebellion. He was formerly in sympathy with the Confederate cause, having, in common with many other foreigners, been made to believe the numerous falsehoods which the rebel agents have been so active in circulating in influencial quarters abroad. But, becoming acquainted with Col. Allen, the intelligent and impartial statements of that gentleman concerning the great struggle in which we are now engaged caused the Count to change his views, and hence his testimonial to the President and expression of sympathy in behalf of the Federal Government. The gift is accompanied by the following significant letter to the President:

VIENNA, June 22, 1864.

His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America:

I had the pleasure to meet with Col. Julian Allen in Europe, a citizen of yours, and found from conversing with that gentleman that I had formed wrong impressions about you and your purpose. I am happy to be convinced otherwise, and I am now with you and your cause.

Your good nature and honest purpose will surely bring you out successfully; therefore, keep on.

As a token of my high regard, I have sent for you by Col. Allen an album with fifty pictures, accidents of my early life; none can possess the same (they are not for sale) only my friends. I beg your acceptance.

Col. Allen will also deliver my verbal message.

With high regards,
Respectfully yours,
COUNT SANDOR.

Miscellaneous.

FALL TRADE.
KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
JOBBERS OF
HATS, CAPS,
Ladies' and Gents' Furs,
Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods
Umbrellas,
MILLINERY AND STRAWGOODS,
WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS,
And all the new styles of
Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.

We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases for cash, before the recent advance, we are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition, East or West.

Our Glove and Mitten Department has had our special attention, and comprises an UNSURPASSED assortment of Buck, Patna and Kid.

All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Prompt and personal attention given to orders.

KEITH, FAXON & CO.,
45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago

PIG IRON.

500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 2 Tabers.
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.
FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

DISSOLUTION.—The co partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of HOPKINS & CO., has been dissolved this day by mutual consent.
THE CHICAGO DISTILLING CO.,
By A. H. Castle, Sec'y.
D. H. HOPKINS.
Chicago, Oct. 4th, 1864.

Barrels! Barrels!
We have a lot of superior Molasses Barrels for sale at reasonable prices. HURLBUT, BROS & CO., Corner Henry and Maxwell streets, Chicago.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of
BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,
For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business.
Cash advances made on shipments to New York and other points. Office 206 South Water street, (up stairs.)
G. H. BRAINERD,
G. A. IVES,
D. G. BROWN.
Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

NOTICE TO RECEIVERS OF FREIGHT VIA MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.
On and after this date NO CHECKS will be received for payment of freight charges, by the agent of this company, but in all cases the NATIONAL CURRENCY will be required in payment of bills for freight.
H. H. RAPP, Freight Agent.
Chicago, Sept. 30, 1864.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION SQUARE, N. Y.
The undersigned beg respectfully to inform their friends and the public that, after the 15th of August the above house will be conducted on the
EUROPEAN PLAN,
Meals being served a la carte. The house has been thoroughly renovated, and we are now prepared to let apartments for the Winter.
The location, the size and comfort of the rooms of this hotel are unsurpassed.
C. H. KERNER & W. B. BORROWS.
September 3, 1864.

C. H. DE FOREST & CO.,
HOOP SKIRTS
Manufacturers and Jobbers,
84..... LAKE STREET,..... 84
(See GILT SKIRT, opposite Tremont House.)
Offer to the trade a large stock of their own manufacture. We have also a large stock of
Hosiery, Yarns, Corsets,
AND OTHER
STAPLE NOTIONS.
Having purchased early, we offer inducements to Cash Buyers.

ROYAL PRUSSIAN CONSULATE,
47 Clark Street.
R. CLAUSSENIUS, Consul.
Letter Box 682, Chicago, Ill.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
IN GREAT VARIETY
AT LOWEST PRICES.
Parents are invited to examine our stock before purchasing. WM. BARTLETT, 121 and 123 Randolph street, Sherman House.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS
AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S,
101 Washington street, Chicago.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE.
CHICAGO, ILL., Oct 4, 1864.
BUILDING WANTED FOR UNITED STATES.
I wish to rent a large warehouse, with offices complete, for the use of the Medical Purveyor U. S. A., at this Department.
Parties having such building please notify this office, stating location and terms. J. A. POTTER, Col. and Dep't Q. M.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, either printed or written on, and WASTE PAPER of every description.
CASH PAID FOR RAGS.
JOHN S. PATTISON, 28 Randolph street.

Hostetter's Bitters.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

PROTECTIVE MEDICATION

GREAT TRUTHS
IN
SMALL COMPASS.

HOSTETTER'S
STOMACH
BITTERS.

WHAT THE BITTERS ARE.

A pure, delightful Vegetable Balm
To cheer the spirits and the nerves to calm,
Protect the system from Miasma's bane,
Rouse torpid Nature, and its strength sustain.

THEIR INGREDIENTS.

Juices of plants, roots, barks, of virtues rare,
By chemic art expressed with patient care,
And the mild spirit of the soundest rye—
Purest of all diffusive stimuli.

RESULTS OF THEIR USE.

Digestion rallies, appetite revives,
The food assimilates, the patient thrives,
Dyspepsia vanishes with all its throes,
And peaceful sleep succeeds disturbed repose.

EFFECTS ON THE LIVER.

The bilious sufferer, languid, listless, pale,
Physicked for years, perhaps, without avail,
Finds in the BITTERS all he asks or needs,
And lives to smile at doctors and their creeds.

OPERATION ON THE BOWELS.

Relaxed, constricted, or the seat of pain
These organs should not, for one day, remain
The cause of each extreme you can expel—
The Bitters tone and regulate so well.

EFFECT ON THE DEBILITATED.

The flaccid muscles firmness soon acquire,
The frame gains flesh, the eye resumes its fire,
Strength to the limbs, hope to the heart returns,
Till staff and crutch the convalescent spurns.

BROKEN CONSTITUTIONS.

The constitution tried by pain or care,
Or wild indulgence, is not past repair;
This genial Tonic, as the healthful dews
Quicken parched herbs, its wasted power renews.

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Damp, cold, exposure to malarious fog,
Bring on of Ills a fearful catalogue;
But Intermittents whatso'er their kind,
Hostetter's Bitters scatter to the wind.

SICK HEADACHE.

This torment dire, that all enjoyment kills,
Yields not to pungent scents or drastic pills,
'Tis from the stomach that it takes its rise
Tone with the Bitters, and the anguish flies.

WANT OF APPETITE.

Without due nourishment life's pulses wane,
The blood grows thin and dullness clouds the brain
But this Elixir sets the system right,
A Good Digestion waits on Appetite.

THE BITTERS AFTER SICKNESS.

Exhausting fever leaves its victims low,
And, unassisted, Health's return is slow;
Then the Bitters with weakened Nature aid,
For in each drop vitality's conveyed.

AS A GENERAL PREVENTIVE.

By night and day, on river, sea, or land,
In instant peril of disease we stand;
But its dread arrows harmless seem to glide
Past all with this invigorant fortified.

IMPURE WATER, &c.

Roam through the world, through every climate range
Here is the antidote 'gainst every change;
Water impure it tempers, and inures
Man to all hardships in all temperatures.

SEA SICKNESS.

Who has not felt how feebly words essay
The qualms one feels on shipboard to portray?
Dread them no more, defy old Neptune's power,
The Bitters cure the nausea in an hour.

AN UNADULTERATED TONIC.

Of all the liquors borne across the sea
Not one—mark that—from acrid poison's free,
These Bitters stand 'mid stimulants alone,
Powerless to irritate, though prompt to tone.

A MILD APERIENT.

Remember, too, aperient root and herb
Are blent with those that relaxation curb
In this rare mixture; give this fact due weight
That while the Bitters tone, they regulate.

A GENTLE CORRECTIVE.

If on the stomach food to acid turns,
And pungent gas the inner membrane burns,
This grand corrective soon removes the bane,
And from the heartburn frees the inner man.

A SAFE AND GENTLE ANODYNE.

Why not with all the opiates dispense,
That shakes the nerves and paralyze the sense,
When these rare Bitters soothe both mind and frame
Inviting both to yield to slumber's claim?

THE WORLD'S OPINION.

Touching the BITTERS this grand fact is clear
Their fame fills all the Western Hemisphere,
Known in all lands, washed by its oceans twain,
HEALTH, HOPE AND VIGOR follow in their train.

AVOID COUNTERFEITS.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS share the common fate
Of all things good. Impostors imitate.
Of these beware. Discreetly use your eyes.
From honest houses purchase your supplies.

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT INDORSEMENT.

In order to guard against dangerous impositions, the public are requested to take especial note of the beautifully engraved proprietary stamp, through which the Government of the United States officially authenticates every bottle of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. This shield, thrown by the Government over the proprietors and the public for their joint protection, is placed conspicuously across the cork and over the neck of each bottle, and cannot fail to strike the eye of the most casual observer. Nothing that purports to be HOSTETTER'S BITTERS can be genuine unless the stamp is there.

It is also proper to state that the BITTERS are sold exclusively in glass, and never under any circumstances by the gallon or the barrel. Impostors and imitators are abroad, and the only safeguard the public have against them is to see that the Bitters they buy bear the engraved label and note of hand of Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, and the stamp above mentioned.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
HOSTETTER & SMITH
PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR SALE BY
DRUGGISTS, GROCERS &
STOREKEEPERS
Throughout the World.

Medicinal.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
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COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE!
THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
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THE WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY
FOR
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

NOT A BEVERAGE, BUT A MEDICINE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.
CURES DYSPEPSIA WITHOUT FAIL.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.
CURES INDIGESTION IN EVERY CASE.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.
CURES WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.
CURES NAUSEA AT STOMACH.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES CRAMPS, PAINS AND COLIC.
CURES CRAMPS, PAINS AND COLIC.
"IN EITHER STOMACH OR BOWELS.
IN EITHER STOMACH OR BOWELS.
CURES ACIDITY OF STOMACH.
CURES ACIDITY OF STOMACH.
IN EITHER OLD OR YOUNG.
GOOD ALIKE FOR THE INFANT AND THE AGED.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.
CURES CHOLERA MORBUS.

In this most aggravating disease its action is positive and immediate. Its contents act like magic. Diarrhea, Dysentery and all other similar derangements yield at once to its power.

This is no humbug preparation, got up to exhilarate and drown one's difficulties in the mazes of intoxicating excitement. But

A MEDICINE, NOT A BEVERAGE.
A MEDICINE, NOT A BEVERAGE.

It is not fixed up to be palatable to the taste; but is most acceptable to a disordered Stomach, and one bottle will cure the

WORST CASE OF DYSPEPSIA IN EXISTENCE.
WORST CASE OF DYSPEPSIA IN EXISTENCE.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE
IT IS A SOVEREIGN REMEDY,
AND FOR
BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION,
AND LIVER COMPLAINT
AND LIVER COMPLAINT
is a blessing and a prize.

WE GUARANTEE IT IN EVERY CASE.

It will stop distress after eating, in one minute, and to those who have lived on Graham bread and plain diet for years, we say

"BE OF GOOD CHEER,"

for you may eat as hearty as you please, and follow by one teaspoonful of the "Cure." We care not how bad a dyspeptic you have been, we will guarantee you no trouble from your hearty meal.

Does your food rise on your Stomach?

Do you taste it for hours after eating?

Have you Heartburn, Sick Headache and Languor?

Are you Weak, Debilitated, no Appetite, no Life?

Are you Weary from rising until retiring, no anxiety for business, no disposition to Exertion, constant desire for Repose?

Are you Distressed by all nourishing food?

Are you constantly in Pain from indigestion, must take purgative pills, and then worse than before?

THIS IS ALL DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

AND COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

☞ IS GUARANTEED TO CURE YOU AT ONCE

☞ IS GUARANTEED TO CURE YOU AT ONCE

Therefore, depend upon this

WORLD'S GREAT REMEDY

WHENEVER YOU ARE DYSPEPTIC.

For Cholera Morbus and Dysentery, and for the speedy cure of any kind of disorder that originates or proceeds from a disordered state of the

STOMACH AND BOWELS.

Give ear, all ye people, 'tis truthful and sure,
No medicine equals Coe's WORLD'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.
Indigestion and Dyspepsia yield at once to its power,
Sick headache, sick stomach, in less than an hour.

Debilitated, weakened, no appetite, no life,
No desire to labor in the world's busy strife,
Your food distressing you every time you eat,
I bid you "be of good cheer," for "I bring relief."

We promise you all, 'pon our honor, our name,
To cure the worst cases or forfeit price and fame;
No case of Dyspepsia was ever known to endure,
When grappled and seized by Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Oh! why will ye suffer from cramps, colic and pain,
Nausea at the stomach, heartburn, a fevered brain,
Distress in the bowels, cholera morbus and liver complaint,
When our World's Great Remedy cures in an instant?

Are you weak at the stomach, broken down, indisposed,
Restless and languid, constant desire for repose?
Your food does not strengthen, your energy is gone—
One bottle of our "Cure" makes you healthy and strong.

We bid the afflicted dyspeptic "good cheer,"
Renewed vigor, returned health, to all so dear,
Is a certain result—it follows as sure
As you swallow a dose of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.
Price, $1.00 per Bottle.
G. G. CLARK & CO.
Proprietors,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

LORD & SMITH
GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS,
23 Lake Street, Chicago.
General Depot,
23 Lake-st., Chicago.

At Wholesale by LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, H. SCOVIL, W. D. HARRIS & CO., SMITH & DWYER, J. H. REED & CO., C. G. SMITH.

To Contractors.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
EVANSVILLE, Indiana, Sept. [illegible], 1864.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, are invited until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 7th day of October, 1864, for furnishing the Subsistence Department with four thousand (4000) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof.

The delivery of the Cattle to take place at Evansville, Ind., to commence ten days from the awarding of the contract, and to continue at the rate of one thousand per week until the contract be completed.

The Cattle to be weighed on the scales, and one half the gross to be taken to constitute the net weight, which shall be the purchasing weight.

The average weight of the Cattle to be at least eleven hundred (1100) pounds gross and no animal to be received weighing less than one thousand (1000) pounds.

A rigid inspection will be made at each delivery by such persons as the Government may direct.

Bulls, Stags, Cows and Heifers will not be received.

The bids will be endorsed, "Proposals for Furnishing Beef Cattle," and will be directed to the undersigned, at Evansville, Indiana.

Each person, and in case of a firm, every member of the firm, offering a bid, must sign his name to the same in full, and accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the National Government.

In addition to the above it is required that each bidder be present to respond to his bid, and be prepared to give bond with good and sufficient securities for the faithful performance of the contract.

Each bid to secure consideration, must be accompanied by a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We, ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or they) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his (or their) securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Payments will be made in Certificates of indebtedness.

FORM OF BID:

I do hereby propose to furnish the Subsistence Department with — thousand (—) head of Beef Cattle on the hoof in strict accordance with the conditions of the enclosed advertisement, to be delivered at Evansville, Indiana, for the sum of — per one hundred pounds.

Bids for a less number than four thousand (4000) will not be entertained.
E. S. HOPKINS,
Capt. and C. S. U. S. A.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
ROOM No. 14, GARRETT BLOCK,
Chicago, Ill., October 3d, 1864.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon on Thursday, the 6th instant, for supplying the United States with the following subsistence Stores, to be delivered in Chicago viz:

2,500 barrels best quality FLOUR, manufactured from prime Spring wheat, or good sound Winter wheat (the kind to be stated) in strong round-hooped head-lined barrels.

900 bushels best quality small white BEANS 60 pounds to the bushel, in barrels full head-lined.

7,000 pounds good hard SOAP, to be made only from good materials, free from clay, soluble glass or other adulteration, to have no unpleasant odor, to contain not more than twenty five per cent. of water, and to be well dried before being packed.

Separate proposals, in duplicate, must be made for each article, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of each.

Samples of the articles must be delivered with the proposals and referred to therein.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, and the proposal must be specific in complying precisely with all its terms.

Bids from parties unknown to the undersigned must be accompanied by the usual guaranty, signed by two responsible names.

The seller's name, place of business, and date of purchase, as well as the name of contents with gross, tare and net weights, and shipping marks to be hereafter designated, must be plainly marked on every package. All other marks must be obliterated.

The Flour must be inspected by an authorized inspector, at the expense of the seller.

The other stores to be inspected by the undersigned without expense to the seller.

A return of weights, signed by an authorized public weigher, must be furnished for the beans and soap, if required.

The above stores will be carefully inspected before delivery, and compared with the retained samples. The stores to be delivered free of drayage at the commissary storehouse or such other place in the City of Chicago, as may be required by the undersigned.

Payments to be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Proposals for different articles must be on separate sheets of paper, and endorsed on envelope "Proposals for Subsistence Stores."

Blank forms for proposals may be had on application at this office.
J. McL. TAYLOR, U. S. [illegible]

ARMY STORES.
OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 33 Vine street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 27, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock p. m. SATURDAY, October 15th, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, Subsistence Stores, as follows: [illegible] pounds of

PORK: Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.

BACON: Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight (200 lbs.) full salted, in full hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured, and smoked dry; loose or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must be of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon whether loose or in packages; if the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New York or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same articles at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for Pork, per pound for Bacon,) named in the proposals will be for the articles delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guaranty of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.
Place of business and date.

The undersigned in response to your advertisement dated September 27, 1864, hereby offer for sale to the United States the following stores ....(here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.) .... at ($.....) .... dollars .... cents per .... and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with the advertisement, a copy of which is herewith attached.
(Signature of bidder,) ....

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.
(Signatures,) ....

Proposals must be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposal for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.
B. DU BARRY,
Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY,
No. 39 SOUTH STREET,
BALTIMORE, MD., September 27th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 10th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4,000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales, at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1,000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1,300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight, all falling short of (1,000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of (18) ten pounds will be made from the weight of each steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above: the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:

We ——, of the county of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfill a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfillment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly, "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Capt. J. H. GILMAN, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their Post Office address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it with an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.
J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

IN CHANCERY—In Chambers, Wednesday, the twenty first day of September, in the twenty-eight year of the Reign of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and in the year of Our Lord 1864.

V. C. Spragge between Matthew Robert Van Roughnet, plaintiff, and John Levack and James Burns, defendants.

Upon the application of the plaintiff and it appearing by affidavit that, after due diligence, the said defendant, John Levack, cannot be found to be served with an office copy of the bill in this cause; it is ordered, that the said defendant, John Levack, do on, or before the thirtieth day of November next, answer, or demur to the said bill; and it is ordered, that a copy of this order, together with the notice required by the General Orders of this Court be published in the CHICAGO TRIBUNE newspaper, published in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, one of the United States of America, once in each week, for the four weeks next preceding the said thirtieth day of November next.

And it is further ordered, That an office copy of the bill in this cause be mailed, addressed to John Levack, Chicago, State of Illinois.
Signed, A. GRANT, Registrar.

JOHN LEVACK—Take notice, that if you do not answer or demur to the bill pursuant to the above order, the plaintiff may obtain an order to take the bill as confessed against you, and the Court may grant such relief as he may be entitled to on his own showing, and you will not receive any further notice of the future proceedings in the cause.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—TWO THROUGH EXPRESS Trains between CLEVELAND AND NEW YORK. Takes effect May 16, 1864.
NEW YORK THROUGH LINE.
Leave Cleveland at [illegible]
Arrive Leavittsburgh [illegible]
" Meadville at [illegible]
" Corry at [illegible]
" Salamanca at [illegible]
" New York at [illegible]
RETURNING.
Leave New York at [illegible]
Arrive Cleveland at [illegible]
*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
[illegible] Gen'l Sup't, Meadville, Pa.
J. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland, Ohio.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
CHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1864.
The Scranton, Pittston, Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal Company of Pennsylvania, can now supply families, brewers, bakers and country dealers, with Lump, Large Egg, Small Egg, Range and Chestnut Coal by the single ton or cargo, at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
Also, Lehigh, Blossburgh, Briar Hill, Erie, Chippewa, Mineral Ridge and Illinois Coals.
Offices, 134 South Market street, 132 East Madison street, and South Clark street north of the [illegible] Railroad Crossing. Post Office Box 5127.
ROBERT LAW.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS,
M. J. METCALF & CO.,
NO. 23 UNION STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
The only manufacturers in the United States of Brass Alphabets and Figures, to any great extent, or in any variety. Sold at wholesale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Also, the BEST OF INDELIBLE STENCIL INK, VERY CHEAP. Stencil Dies and all kinds of Stencil Stock. Inquiries or orders promptly attended to.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. R. W. Spaulding's patent saw-teeth inserted in circular saws, both, requiring to all its branches. Duplicate teeth constantly on hand, price $1 to each. All kinds of saws furnished at the manufacturers' lowest price. All saws or work done warranted. R. W. SPAULDING & BROS., No. 174 Washington st., bet. Franklin and Market, Chicago.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

THE CITY.

GRAND UNION RALLY.

At Bryan Hall To-Night.

The loyal masses will assemble this evening in Bryan Hall, to hear the eloquent champion of the National Union as it was, and as it is, purified and redeemed from the political heresy of secession, Hon. Robert G. Ingersoll, of Peoria. If you like a good story and a hearty laugh and a sound argument, come and hear him. He will be the first speaker of the evening. Yesterday the patriotic thousands assembled in Springfield to honor the justice of our cause, and to give good cheer to the soldiers in the field. The spirit of the nation is aroused—the war cry from the people has gone forth, and so have our replenished and victorious armies from the glory of one field to another; and to-day they grapple with the treasonable hosts in Richmond and Petersburg. A few days more and our skies will be all aglow with the brilliancy of their triumphs. Other able speakers from abroad and a brass band will be in attendance to give variety and life to the meeting.

By order of the Committee,

JOHN L. HANCOCK,
President of the Lincoln and Oglesby Club.

Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, has arrived, and also promises to be present and address the people on this occasion.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Burning of the Chicago Iron Works—Loss $35,000—One-Third Insured.

About four o'clock yesterday morning the alarm sounded for the First District was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the extensive Chicago Iron Works and Foundry owned by Frederick Letz, on Franklin street, near Randolph. The flames when discovered had made extensive headway, enveloping the whole interior of the lower floor of the south portion of the building. The fireman of the Works, who slept in the office, had a narrow escape from being burned to death, and was awakened by the smoke, finding himself nearly stifled. He immediately ran to the Long John engine house, on Lasalle street adjoining, and gave the alarm, which was speedily sounded by the Court House bell. Before the Fire Department could, with utmost speed, get at work, the lower portions of the whole premises comprising two solid brick buildings, fronting one hundred and twenty-five feet on Franklin street, were a roaring furnace of flame, from which nothing could be saved, and the whole valuable machinery, patterns, materials, and a large amount of finished work of costly character was completely destroyed. The steamers worked well, but at one time the water threatened a failure, during which interval grave fears were excited lest the fire might spread.

The south structure was two stories in height and very deep. The north portion was four stories high. The first named was earliest destroyed, and the intense heat therefrom, shielded by the northern portion, which was two stories higher, from reaching the immense wagon factory of P. Schuttler, just across the alley, the upper tiers of windows unprotected by shutters, directly and dangerously confronted the conflagration, for some time greatly endangering the whole structure. Had the wagon factory taken fire the loss of property must have been very large, and its peril was not inconsiderable. Mr. Schuttler, and perhaps others, will be warned of the utility of iron shutters kept closed against such emergencies.

The loss to Mr. Letz is about $35,000, divided as follows: On the stock and machinery, $25,000—insured for $6,000; on the building, $10,000—insured for $6,000.

The walls of the building are seriously injured, and it is feared they will need to be rebuilt, which will entail additional loss.

Less than two years ago the same premises were burned, with considerable loss to the owner, and this recent misfortune will fall severely upon him. The one hundred workmen to which he has given employment will also feel their full share of the calamity.

Measures for the immediate rebuilding of the works have been already taken.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE M. E. CHURCH.

A short Sketch of its History and Labors.

The twenty-fifth annual session of the Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will be held in this city during the present week commencing at 10 o'clock this morning, in the Wabash Avenue M. E. Church, on the corner of Harrison street. It is expected that Bishop Colvin Kingsley will preside.

This will be the fifth session in Chicago—the fourth having been held in the Clark street Methodist Church, in 1860. The three previous sessions were held in the same church in 1842, 1847 and 1853, and at the meeting in 1842, there was no other Methodist Church in the city than the one named. The first session was held at Mount Morris, our camp ground in 1840; the second at Platteville, Wis., in 1841; 3d, Chicago, 1842; 4th, Dubuque, Iowa, 1843; 5th, Peoria, 1845; 6th, Galena, 1846; 7th, Chicago, 1847; 8th, Canton, Ill., 1848; 9th, Rockford, Ill., 1849; 10th, Plainfield, 1850; 11th, Peoria, 1851; 12th, St. Charles, 1852; 13th, Chicago, 1853; 14th, Lewiston, 1854; 15th, Rock Island, 1855; 16th, Aurora, 1856; 17th, Rockford, 1857; 18th, Waukegan, 1858; 19th, Galena, 1859; 20th, Chicago, 1860; 21st, Chicago, 1860; 22d, Freeport, 1861; 23d, Joliet, 1862; 24th, Rockford, 1863; 25th, Chicago, 1864.

The following were the presiding officers: Bishop Waugh, 1840; Bishop Roberts, 1842; Bishop Andrew, 1843; Bishop Morris, 1845; Bishop Waugh, 1847; Bishop Morris, 1848; Bishop Jones, 1849; Bishop Hamlin, 1850; Bishop Waugh, 1851; Bishop Ames, 1852; Bishop Scott, 1853; Bishop Morris, 1854; Bishop Jones, 1855; Bishop Simpson, 1856; Bishop Scott, 1857; Bishop Ames, 1858 and 1859; Bishop Jones, 1860; Bishop Simpson, 1861; Bishop Baker, 1862; and Bishop Scott, 1863.

Of the preachers who received appointments in 1842, the following will report charges the present year: Hooper Crews, R. A. Blanchard, S. P. Keyes, L. Hitchcock, S. F. Denning, L. S. Walker, S. Stover, G. L. S. Stuff, Barton H. Cartwright. At the Conference of 1842 these received the following appointments: Chicago district, H. Crews, P. E.; Belvidere, R. A. Blanchard; Madison, Wis., S. P. Keyes; Ottawa, L. Hitchcock; Princeton, S. F. Denning, junior preacher; Mt. Morris, L. S. Walker; Muskoda, Wis., S. Stover; Oneida Indian Mission, G. L. S. Stuff; Bellevue, James H. Cartwright.

Among others the following were received on probation at the Conference of 1842: Levi Jenks, S. F. Denning, C. G. Lathrop, Daniel J. Pinkney, Michael Decker, Joseph Lewis, David Lewis, Harvey S. Bronson, R. J. Harvey and R. R. Wood.

The Secretaries of Conferences have been W. H. Sampson, J. T. Mitchell, Philo Judson, J. H. Vincent and C. Q. Fuller, all of whom have filled the place in a highly satisfactory manner.

In 1840 the Conference embraced the northern half of Illinois and Iowa and Wisconsin, as far West and North as the white man had gone. Now the Conference embraces the territory in Illinois from a point where the Kankakee River crosses the Illinois line, directly west along the Rock Island Railroad to Rock Island. Since 1852 there have been about thirty German preachers connected with the Rock River Conference, but at the last General Conference, in May last, they were set off into a German Conference by themselves. There are at present one hundred and fifty ministers laboring in connection with the Conference. Of these, thirteen are either Chaplains in the army, or Professors in Colleges.

At the time the Rock River Conference was set off in 1840, there were but two or three church buildings within the bounds of the present Conference. There was an old frame shell on Clark street, in Chicago, and a small church at Galena, and another at Washington Grove, Ogle county. Now there are 161 churches, worth $600,000, in which worship 19,000 members, besides 66 parsonages worth $50,600. The Conference raised last year $17,000 for mission purposes, and $5,000 for other benevolent religious objects. There are 300 Sunday Schools under the care of the church, with 23,000 scholars, who take 9,000 Sunday School papers.

In 1840, when the Conference met at Mt Morris, the Rock River Seminary was just rising above the ground, the lone representative of Methodist educational institutions; now there are three seminaries and two colleges. Two of the seminaries are worthy of any land—one at Mt. Morris, the other at Aurora. The Biblical Institute has an endowment of $300,000. The old Wigwam in which Lincoln was nominated, belongs to this institution. The publishing house at No. 66 Washington street is doing a large business in the book and paper line. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, a large weekly sheet, has about 28,000 subscribers. There are issued of the *Sunday School Advocate* 50,000 copies; *Ladies' Repository*, 5,000 copies, with a general business amounting to about $100,000 per year. No other church in the same bounds can make half the exhibit in any of the above items. But the force of a church, after all, is in its moral power, and such we trust the M. E. Church has.

FROM THE FIFTEENTH WARD

Come in Out of the Draft—Ratification Meeting Over the Exemption—Patriotic Resolutions.

At a meeting of the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward at Turner Hall, held last evening, for the purpose of mutual congratulation in regard to the fact of having filled their quota for the present call, without having to resort to a draft, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and after able speeches from Messrs. Chas. Walker, Sherwood, Anthony, Hessing, Muhlke, and others, the meeting adjourned, fully resolved that they would always endeavor to avoid the draft—by *honoring* it.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

WHEREAS, A most wicked and cruel war has for the last three years been waged against the Government of the United States by rebels and traitors, for the purpose of effecting its overthrow and destruction; and whereas, it recently became necessary to call upon the people to reinforce our armies in the field, and for the citizens of the Fifteenth Ward, of this city, to furnish fifty men; and whereas, the call of the Government has been promptly responded to, and our quota filled, by means of the united and determined efforts of its citizens, and especially the working men of the Ward, who have contributed their means with a cheerfulness and alacrity never surpassed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we are proud of the part that the Fifteenth Ward have taken in giving aid and assistance to our country in its hour of peril, and that we will stand by it and our brave boys in the field while we can raise a dollar or supply a man.

Resolved, That every man who claims the rights and privileges of this Government, and who wishes to enjoy its protection, is under a solemn obligation to discharge his duty and give it all the aid and assistance in his power, and that any man who will not do so is a coward and traitor, and unworthy of the respect of honorable men.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity; and in order to secure these objects we will make every sacrifice of blood and treasure which may be necessary, and will never consent to any terms of peace with rebels and traitors until they shall lay down their arms and acknowledge the supremacy of our Constitution in each and every part, and until our glorious old flag shall wave in triumph again over every inch of soil throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy who have periled their lives for their country and for our honor and behalf, and that we will remember with gratitude the living and the dead—and that we tender to the commanders of our armies in the field, to Grant, Sherman, and the gallant Phil. Sheridan our most hearty thanks and congratulations for their recent successes, and to the brave and gallant Farragut for his great victory on the sea—and may God protect them until the last rebel falls or surrenders.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Capt. James, the Provost Marshal of this district, and to his Assistants, to Capt. Harty and his Assistants, to Lieut. Col. Oakes, Provost Marshal General of the State, and to Adjutant General Fuller, for their courtesy and kindness in affording us every facility in their power for filling our quota, and giving us the earliest possible information in regard to the same.

RUNAWAY.—Last evening about six o'clock a horse attached to a buggy standing unhitched near a house on Twenty-ninth street, between Cottage Grove and Calumet avenues, took fright at a stone thrown by some mischievous urchin and ran across the prairie towards Michigan avenue. After running some distance the animal brought up against a stump, causing a general destruction of the vehicle and a total cessation of locomotion on the part of the horse.

THE DRAFT.

Further Postponement—No Drawing Yesterday—The Third Ward in Order To-day—Progress of Recruiting.

Yesterday the draft was again postponed. The Second Ward was on the list for the afternoon, but in consequence of representation made to Col. Oakes by the Committee, the draft in that Ward was ordered to be suspended till Friday, when it will positively be called upon if its deficiency be not previously made up. There was consequently no draft yesterday. The Third Ward will probably be drawn this morning; it is not certain, as efforts were made yesterday to induce a similar postponement to that in the Second. No answer had been received to a late hour last evening, and the chances are that the box will be drawn from this morning, its contents being the names of men enrolled in the Third. Only one Ward at most will be drawn to-day, as the afternoon will be occupied by the Board in the examination of drafted men whose places are not filled by substitutes.

EXAMINATION.

The examinatory process, commencing to-day, will be the first reality of the draft. The elimination from a box of a piece of cardboard is a mere theoretic ordeal, which may or may not become actualized, but when the call is made to "walk up to the office and settle that little bill," the reality is felt. The Board of Enrollment will set in state to-day, to pass upon the qualifications of those whom fortune, not choice, has summoned to the war. The Board has already provided itself with the requisite quantity of canteens, haversacks, &c., which make up the paraphernalia of the soldier, and is ready for supply on demand. First on the list stands Leyden, her quota yet unfilled, her drafted men summoned to appear for the purpose of undergoing the scrutiny. She will be followed by the other towns in the order in which they have been drafted, omitting, of course, those which have furnished their complement.

RECRUITING.

The work of recruiting still goes on, with no apparent diminution save in the price paid to enlisted men. That has fallen fully one hundred dollars on an average, within the last two days, and the indications are that like the premium on gold, the course is still downward. We are glad to note this. Prices have been too high; stimulated by fear and competition. The depreciation should act as an incentive to those thinking of enlisting, to come forward at once and take the bounties now offered. Should those bargains now, authorized, be made with the one hundred day men, those now holding off for higher rates will find themselves "left out in the cold" and miss one of the best chances ever offered to a young man to put by a nice little pile wherewith to commence business on his own account "when this cruel war is over." It is an old proverb that "the safest place is under the enemy's guns," and the indications are that much the safest place this winter will be in the army. Should a commercial panic strike us, such as has been recently threatened, nearly all operations would be suspended and the workers have nothing to do. Entering the army, the winter's work is secured and paid for largely in advance. And here let us say, that for those recruits who do not want to leave the money for the support of their families, the county scrip is even better than money, because its payment is sure with interest, and the holder need run no risk of bank failures or improvident investments, which may fail in his absence. The county is one of the best possible bankers offering the best security with the largest rates of interest. Of course where the money is needed to leave for the support of a family the scrip is unsatisfactory, but in all cases where it is not needed for immediate use, it is better—to use a commercial phrase—to "let it lie in bond."

ENLISTED YESTERDAY.

The following were enlisted yesterday and credited on the deficits of the various sub-districts: Wheeling 1, Niles 1, Lyons 1, Lake 1, Worth 2, Orland 1, Second Ward 16, Fifth 2, Sixth 8, Seventh 7, Eighth 1, Ninth 2, Tenth Ward 20—total 63.

DEFICITS.

The following are believed to be the deficits of the several sub-districts corrected up to last evening. The Third Ward has, however, enlisted four men in the navy, who, we believe, have not been credited above. This would reduce their deficit to 61 men.

Barrington	..	Thornton	13
Palatine	..	Rich	9
Wheeling	21	Bloom	1
Northfield	17	1st ward	9
Evanston	..	2d ward	41
Hanover	..	3d ward	64
Schaumberg	..	4th ward	..
Elk Grove	..	5th ward	—
Maine	15	6th ward	100
Niles	2	7th ward	69
Leyden	16	8th ward	79
Jefferson	..	9th ward	70
Proviso	1	10th ward	38
Cicero	1	11th ward	82
Lyons	29	12th ward	85
Lake	9	13th ward	72
Lemont	22	14th ward	0
Palos	5	15th ward	..
Worth	17	16th ward	1
Calumet	26	Lake View	..
Orland	12	New Trier	1
Bremen	16	Hyde Park	..
Total deficit			936

FOREIGN RECRUITING AGENTS.

Notwithstanding all that has been said on the subject, there are still men in our midst whose business it is to recruit men for other States. The business is carried on under a blind, and it is very difficult to prove the act, but they are constantly at work, and each day send away some men, under promise of larger bounties than can be obtained here, to other States. A week ago the emigration of a squad of sixty to seventy men was summarily stopped by an artifice, which however illegal, was the only means at hand to prevent them leaving. A leading lawyer of this city assumed the role of a recruiting officer, and armed with a lengthy proclamation, and backed by a good corps of aids, boarded the train and took possession. The agents managed to escape. The squad was brought back to the city under the "protection" of an impromptu guard, and lodged in a room which for the nonce answered for a guard house. There they were talked to about the enormity of their contemplated offense, and nearly all consented to enlist, on condition that they should not be prosecuted. Had the muster-in officer arrived when sent for, they would all have been credited to the —th Ward, but that functionary was tired, the *parvenus* recruits "smelt a mice" in the meantime, and broke guard, escaping to their homes. The ward has not yet filled its quota.

MONEY WANTED.

The funds of several of the wards are yet deficient. As a rule, they have money enough in the local bounty fund, but are far behind on the county scrip. There is a general though ill-founded indisposition on the part of recruits to accept the scrip in lieu of money, and the funds have to be raised. We would recommend a more energetic canvass to the committees. There are few so poor in any ward as to be unable to purchase twenty-five dollars' worth of scrip. Let every man be appealed to, and let the committees from the poorer wards make personal application to men of means in other wards. There will be no difficulty in raising the money if the labor only be given; if every man interested will himself take all he can, and then induce others to do the same; but, to be effectual, this action, like charity, must begin at home.

SECOND WARD.

A meeting was held at No. 214 Wabash avenue, W. T. Hancock, Esq., in the Chair.

The Executive Committee reported thirty recruits yesterday, reducing the deficit of the ward to twenty-nine. They propose to fill the quota to-day, if there is money enough to pay the men. The Committee still require $2,000 more added to the ward fund, and about $6,000 additional to the scrip fund. Some $500 were subscribed to the ward fund, and a committee of twenty was appointed to collect the $2,000 deficit to the ward fund, said committee being required to report at 12 o'clock to-day, at 59 Clark street.

The Committee reported the draft postponed till Friday.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Schorders' saloon, corner of Clark and Jackson streets, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

SIXTH WARD.

This ward makes slow progress in recruiting. Their fund is small, and what makes it bad, the draft being over, it does not increase. But, we understand, about forty or fifty of those drafted, have "skedaddled" to Canada. If this is true, another draft will undoubtedly take place. The only way to prevent this, is for the residents of the ward to come up this evening and subscribe liberally to the ward fund. Otherwise, recruiting will have to cease, and the draft go on.

A meeting of men of the Sixth Ward will be held at Hy. Neimeyer's corner of Canal and Mitchell streets, for the purpose of raising men or money to fill your quota. Rally men. Stir yourselves in a last effort to wipe out the stigma of another draft. Volunteers can can be had if you will only come forward with the means. Attend and you are saved. Neglect this last chance and you are lost. By order of the Committee.

NINTH WARD.

Drafted men belonging to the Ninth ward, who are not insured in a protective association, are requested to meet for consultation regarding their position, at the office of E. R. Bowen, No 20, Clark street, up stairs. Self-preservation demands that every drafted man should appear.

ELEVENTH WARD.

At a large meeting held last evening at the Insurance Hall, a committee of thirty-three was appointed to canvass the ward and city, for subscribers to the county loan, and it is earnestly hoped that persons who have a few dollars, that they are not using, will invest it in this scrip. It pays a good interest, and is a safe investment. If two hundred men will take one hundred dollars each, it will relieve the ward from a draft. Certainly, no good citizen would consent to a draft on the Eleventh ward if he could avoid it by lending one hundred dollars on six months time, at ten per cent interest. Let every man in the ward, who is able, take from twenty five to one hundred dollars TO-DAY, and we will certainly avoid the draft. We have a promise that we can have the men without fail, if we can get the money immediately.

The following are the names of the committee: S. Brooks, W. Curran, P. McGinniss, J. Callahan, D. Elliott, S. L. Cather, J. Farren, J. Rodgers, J. Redmond, H. Sweet, G. Vonhollen, Henry Ackhoop, Crist Schultz, H. C. Batteunas, Nic Minden, G. Becher, Julius Jager, F. W. Forch, J. Miller, Julius Schwartz, Joseph Dwanick, J. R. Michens, D. A. Tinklepaugh, J. Guttleson, L. C. Lawson, Richard Conway, Henry Wichemberger, Martin Dyer, M. Roberg, Capt. Ozier.

The committee are requested to meet this morning at Henry Ackhoff's saloon, corner of Halsted street and Milwaukee avenue, at 9½ o'clock.

There will be a mass meeting this evening at Aurora Hall, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue. It is hoped there will be a large attendance, as business of importance is to be transacted.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Fourteenth ward has filled its quota, with men and money to spare. Contributors to the Ward Fund are requested to see notice in our advertising column, calling a meeting to dispose of surplus fund.

THE FIFTH WARD OUT OF THE DRAFT.

Jubilee in Bridgeport—Music, Banners and General Hilarity.

The Fifth Ward of this city, it is well known, embraces that delectable neighborhood known as Bridgeport. It is principally inhabited by German and Irish citizens, the great majority of whom are laboring men and possessed of very little of what the world calls wealth. But the past three days have demonstrated that they possess what is better than wealth—an earnestness of purpose and an energy of action which cannot be excelled by any Ward in the city or by any equal number of people in the entire State.

Four days ago the Ward was indebted to the government for sixty-four men under the last call. Its citizens were poor, its members comparatively few, and a draft seemed inevitable. But a few noble spirits in the ward among whom we may mention John Raber, Arthur Libby, Alderman Kahn, Mr. Gils, Mr. Jacobs, John Cash, O. Guthrie, Peter Rofinot, Wm. Saseln, Joseph Bonfield, and Chas. Haley, resolved that the quota should be filled; with them to resolve was to do. Appeals were at once made to the citizens of the ward, and right nobly were they answered. Laboring men came forward with their contributions—large in proportion to their means—the rich responded with great liberality, and nearly $20,000 was soon secured. Cols. John L. Hancock and R. M. Hough generously came forward and cashed the scrip, and in four days the quota of the ward was full, with one or two to spare.

Of course the Fifth warders were in the highest spirits, and last night they assembled *en masse* to celebrate the happy event. Vaas & Dean's Band was engaged, hundreds of Chinese lanterns were procured, fireworks in abundance were provided, and hundreds of people joined in the jollification. The crowd with their banners and transparencies formed early in the evening in front of John Raber's saloon, and marched to the Rolling Mills, the band playing their liveliest airs, and the crowd cheering most vociferously. Nearly every house along the line of march was illuminated; half a dozen bonfires blazed in the streets, and hilarity and general good cheer everywhere prevailed. Conspicuous among the transparencies, we noticed the following: "We obey the laws," "The Fifth Ward is all right," "Honor to the Laboring men of the Fifth Ward," "The Fifth Ward has filled her quota," "We know no party to-night," "Honor to the men who have saved us from the draft," and such like mottoes. Upon the lanterns which they carried was inscribed the "Union forever." Everywhere was the utmost unanimity of feeling and perfect good nature. After paying their respects to Mr. Raber, and giving him cheer upon cheer for the invaluable aid he has rendered, the procession marched to the residence of Col. Hancock, and M. C. Quinn, in behalf of the citizens of the ward, tendered him their thanks for the assistance he has rendered them. His remarks were eloquent, timely and to the point, and we regret that we have not space for a full report. Colonel Hancock responded in a neat and appropriate speech, and was greeted with tremendous applause.

From Col. Hancock's residence the enthusiastic crowd went cheering and shouting to the house of Col. Hough, where they made the night ring with "three times three" for the Colonel. Mr Quinn was again deputed to convey to him the thanks of Ward for the noble service he had rendered in coming forward with the money and cashing the county scrip, through which means the recruits had been procured, and the draft avoided. Col. Hough made a happy response, and was greeted with loud and hearty applause. From this point the procession wound its way in various directions, cheering and shouting, with rockets and Roman candles blazing, and found its way again to Mr. Raber's, where they were properly entertained, and at a late hour of the night dispersed in the best of spirits, satisfied that each had done his duty, and highly pleased with the success that has crowned their exertions.

RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Commencement of Winter Term—Opening Address by Prof. De Laskie Miller.

The inaugural ceremonies attending the commencement of the fall and winter term of the Rush Medical Institute took place last evening, in the lecture room of the college, which was filled to its utmost capacity with the students and their friends.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. G. D. Cummins, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church.

Prof. Ingals apologized for the absence of Prof. Brainard, who was confined to his room, but said that it is expected that he will be able to lecture on Friday.

Professor Miller then delivered the opening address, which our want of space forbids our publishing *verbatim*; we can give only a synopsis.

The Professor said that the occasion which had convened the meeting was one of no ordinary interest. The student would here trace the commencement of his career, and in after life would look back with pleasure on the first meeting of a medical class. He felt that the students were there for a purpose—to be qualified to act an honorable and useful part in the great drama of life—the conflict of mind with mind, by which the acts and services are carried forward to perfection; by which civilization is advanced and rendered practical in blessing society. To live in the present involves great responsibility. Life is active, and has become so intensified that the individual must put forth his best energies or be distanced in the race. The onward train of improvement does not wait for laggards, and affords no sleeping room for dreamers.

This statement is true, when applied to the science of medicine, and in entering upon its labors he would advise all students to emulate those who have been distinguished in the profession. It is necessary to mark well the beginnings in the formation of moral, mental, and professional character, in each of which industry, enlightened reason, and purity of life are essential to success. Possessing these, the result of exertion is no longer problematical. The great difficulty is not where to find, but where to choose, for the most gifted are forced to confess that they stand on the shores of the great ocean of knowledge whose depths have never been sounded. A single branch of learning offers labor sufficient to occupy the longest life, and this is pre-eminently the case with the medical art. Skill in the art of healing is not insured by the advantages within the reach of the individual. A medical education is not to be acquired by inspiration, nor the mind stored with useful knowledge, by the process of suction. If any have cherished this idea, experience has proved its falsity. It will not do to sit on the benches in the lecture room and inhale the atmosphere of a medical college. The elementary constituents of all knowledge consists in a threefold operation—the objective, the subjective, and impersonal. Objective ideas arise in external facts—the subjective in registered impressions—the impersonal issue of pure reason. On the faculties of conception, memory and comparison depends our ability to judge of facts and things, hence the avenues to the understanding are moved through the special senses.

The necessity to the physician of possessing and preserving the senses intact appears evident, for how shall he who is deprived of vision ever appreciate the signs of disease, which are only discernible by the eye? He cannot discriminate the different eruptive diseases, or estimate the value of the ever varying expression of the countenance. The deaf man cannot avail himself of the nice distinctness of sound which reveals the secrets of the heart. He whose fingers are hard and horny can never cultivate the sense of touch, so necessary to the physician and surgeon. To educate the senses requires a natural talent, for if nature opposes, all is vain.

Possessing these requisites, the means for cultivating the intellect are various. On account of its applicability reading holds the first place. It brings to the man of moderate capacity the works of the greatest intellects. Here one may sail on the deep sea of accumulated facts and view the silent world of passing events. By common consent reading is used as synonymous with study, as one is said to be reading law, medicine or theology. To study implies the necessity of reading, and many imagine that all readers are students. This is not so. The eye follows mechanically over many a page, but the mind bears only a feeble imprint of the author's meaning, and sometimes little or none of it. Time thus spent is worse than thrown away. No available knowledge can be obtained in this manner. Metaphysicians say that an impression once made on the mind can never be effaced, and many remarkable instances corroborate this assertion, as for instance, a person in the height of delirium will frequently mention some circumstance long since forgotten. But it will not answer for the student to rely on knowledge held by so feeble a tenure. He should possess knowledge that is completely under the control of the will, and can be rendered available under any circumstances. Some say that when one finds the mind wandering from an object, the best mode of procedure is to drop it entirely for the time being, but he (the speaker) would not advise any one to do this. He would advise a reading of it over until the mind comprehends the meaning, the why and the wherefore. The practice is hard but can be mastered.

It is not a matter of indifference what books are read. All books are not equally valuable, and the reader would profit by taking the advice of his teacher. It is estimated that out of 1,000 books printed a year, 600 are a commercial loss, 200 give no profit, 100 only a trifling gain, and only 100 any considerable profit; 700 are forgotten within the year, 100 in two years, 100 in three years, and not more than 50 survive seven years, and scarcely more than twenty are thought of after twenty years. Of all the writings of thirty-two centuries, only about five hundred books have sustained themselves against the ravages of time. Then how useless it is to waste time over a book which will be forgotten in a decade. The reader should select the best book that is to be had on the subject, and make himself familiar with it, afterwards he may read as many as he sees fit. The advice of Pliny may be relied on—"To read much, but not to read many books."

The rapidity of reading is no test of the rapidity of obtaining knowledge. The habit of reading carefully and thoughtfully is all essential, and the admonition, "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" is peculiarly applicable to the medical student.

Lectures have long been regarded as one of the main appliances of teaching. The hour for the lecture commands attention; the presence of the teacher, and the living voice commands attention; and the diagram, drawings, demonstrations and experiments make a lasting impression. The active attention is all important, for if once withdrawn, if only for a moment, an important truth or principle enunciated may be lost forever. Much of the labor of taking notes is unprofitable, particularly with young students, for it is difficult for them to discern what is essential and what is not. In subsequent courses of lectures, he would advise the students to note the various facts, principles and deductions. In connection with the lectures, a thorough course of reading is also imperative, in order that the student shall make himself perfectly familiar with some subject that may have been only cursorily dwelt upon by the lecturer.

Many who commence their medical studies are in doubt whether they should attend the entire course, or devote particular attention to a particular branch. He would advise them to attend all the lectures, for two reasons. First, those who attempt most, accomplish most; and, second, all recognized medical colleges require that the candidate for graduation shall have attended two full courses. By attending three complete courses, a better knowledge of medical science would be almost necessarily acquired, while the expense of tuition would not be increased after attending two courses.

Still, something more is needed. A practical test must be obtained, and hence the importance of the clinical course. In books disease is delineated in bold outlines, but clerical experience will soon tell the student that it requires some practice to determine the diagnostic from the accidental symptoms. The chemical professor will make examinations of patients in presence of the students, so that they may eliminate the true from the false, and the important from the accidental.

It is not wise for the student to select a remarkable case of disease for observation and study. More profit can be obtained by devoting the same time to some case of frequent occurrence. It is necessary to be minute and accurate in detecting the symptoms, so that the student can acquire the tact of reading the case at a glance. Observation is every thing in a physician; it implies examination and attention. By it the progress of a disease, whether progressive or retrogressive, can with certainty be known, and the true condition of his patient revealed.

Improvement will not depend on the number of cases at the practitioner's disposal, but on the use he makes of them. In the first attempts he will meet with difficulties, but these should never discompose. Practice is based on pathology, that draws its interpretations from physiology. All is minute, precise, connected and definite now; contrary to the past, when it was the reverse. The time is coming when the explanations of physiology will leave no point in the human organization unexplained, and then quackery shall have run its race, and will be driven from the pale of society.

In selecting medicine as a profession, the important question is not to amass a fortune and live well. It is to live for the benefit of the afflicted, to relieve the distressed, and administer consolation to the stricken. The vocation of the physician seldom calls him to the busy mart and the noise and strife of life. His mission is in the chamber of suffering. He is appealed to by all—the rich and the poor—to save them from him who knocks sooner or later at every door.

The laborer is worthy of his hire, and to no profession in life is there a surer road to a competency than that of medicine, and never was there a time when there were so many stimulants to medical students. In civil life the demand for educated physicians is constantly on the increase, and in the army and navy the need of educated surgeons is so great that promotions to the highest rank are sometimes very rapid. The learned Professor closed with an appeal to the students to be alive to the facilities now being offered them, through this unhappy war, hoping that light now breaking through the clouds may be the precursor of an honorable peace and a happy and glorious re-Union.

At the conclusion of the address the students manifested their pleasure and approbation by loud and prolonged applause, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the meeting dispersed.

LADIES' CITY MISSION—ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual business meeting of the members of the Ladies' City Mission Association was held yesterday afternoon in room 17 Methodist Church Block. The meeting was opened with singing, after which prayer was offered by Rev. S. P. Keyes, the Presiding Elder of this district.

The Presiding Elder then briefly addressed the meeting, testifying his high approval of the plans adopted for the conduct of the work of the Mission, and the way in which those plans had been carried out by the City Missionary during the past year. So far as he had been able to ascertain, valuable results had been reached and much good accomplished.

The City Missionary—Rev. H. Whipple—then delivered a brief address, alluding to the work of the year, the field of labor, and the means required to fill the sphere of action marked out.

The following officers and managers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Wheeler.
Vice President—Mrs Leonard.
Secretary—Mrs. Eddy.
Treasurer—Mrs. Goodrich.
Managers—A Board was elected, consisting of members from each of the subjoined churches:

Clark Street M. E.—Mrs. J. E. Brown, Mrs. E. Colby, Mrs. Webster, Miss F. Davis, and Mrs. N. W. Dell.

Wabash Avenue—Mrs. J. L. Scripps, Mrs. Conrad, Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Noland, and Mrs. Richards.

Indiana Street—Mrs. T. M. Wait, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. W. P. Moss, Mrs. Brown.

Jefferson Street—Mrs. W. M. Fuller, Mrs. D. Walker, Mrs. E. A. Bishop, Mrs Fowler.

Desplaines Street—Mrs. Whitlay, Mrs. E. M. Baring, Mrs. T. Jack, Mrs. S. Holbrook, Mrs. Wasser.

Trinity—Mrs. T. Kent, Mrs. Waughop, Mrs. Williams.

West Indiana Street Church—Mrs. H. H. Best, Mrs. J. R. Hitt, Mrs. L. L. Bond, Mrs. W. D. Shelton.

Park Avenue Mission—Mrs. M. D. Brown, Mrs. H. N. Gage.

Wesley Chapel Mission—Mrs. Wm. Duffall, Mrs. Paul Barker.

The following were adopted:

WHEREAS, Our Missionary, Rev. Henry Whipple, has faithfully and efficiently served the Mission, manifesting a self-sacrificing devotion and untiring activity; therefore,

Resolved, That the Board hereby express its approbation of the labors and management of the Missionary during the year now closing.

Resolved, That the Board of Managers request the Bishop presiding at the session of the R. R. Conference to commence on the 6th inst. to reappoint Bro. Whipple to the City Mission.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed to the presiding Elder, with the request that he lay them before the Bishop.

The meeting then adjourned.

COLORED CHILDREN IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Protest Against Their Exclusion—Meeting of Colored Citizens.

A meeting of colored citizens of Chicago was held in Quinn's Chapel on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of protesting against the action of the Board of Education, in their unjust discrimination in preventing the children of color from attending the public schools. The meeting was organized by appointing Henry Bradford to the Chair.

The Chairman having stated the object of the meeting, Mr. L. B. White was appointed Secretary. On motion a committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The said committee consisted of the following gentlemen: Messrs. Stanley, Baker and Carey. During the absence of the committee, the meeting was addressed by Messrs. John Jones, L. B. White, R. M. Hancock and others.

The committee having returned, Mr. Stanley, the chairman of the committee, made the following report, which was received and adopted after animated discussion, which drew out expressions of indignation from those present.

WHEREAS, The Board of Education having at its last meeting adopted the following resolution on motion of Inspector Sheahan:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be directed to inquire and report to this Board, at the next meeting, whether there are any persons of African blood in attendance at any of the public schools, other than at the colored school; and, if there be any such cases, that he report the circumstances of their admission and of their continuance in said schools.

Therefore be it

Resolved, That we consider this act as but a forerunner to the time when colored children will be entirely excluded from the public schools.

Resolved, That we consider the course pursued by Inspector Sheahan to be gross in its tendency, and uncharitable in its purpose, calculated to retard the moral and intellectual progress of the colored youth, and brand them with degradation.

Resolved, That as we pay taxes in common with our fellow-citizens, we claim equal school privileges.

Resolved, That Inspector Sheahan's resolution is impracticable for the reason that it is out of the power of the Board of Education to determine what amount of African blood a child may possess.

Resolved, That we are bitterly opposed to separate school organizations, for the reason that it fosters a prejudice in the mind of the child which is difficult to eradicate.

Resolved, That we request the Board of Education to dispense with the colored school, and that they admit the children into the several schools without distinction.

Resolved, That we are citizens and are recognized by the Government as such, and are now in conjunction with our white fellow-citizens as soldiers, fighting for those rights of which we are denied.

Resolved, That we will petition the State Legislature at its next session to repeal the Black Laws, which now deprive the colored man of those rights that belong to every citizen.

Resolved, That the daily papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

The meeting then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

SPALDING & ROGER'S OCEAN CIRCUS.—The celebrated Spalding & Rogers' "Ocean Circus," commences a season of three days in this city to-day, with a large corps of equestrians and acrobats, many of whom have never appeared in the United States previous to this season. The stud of this circus comprises several valuable and highly trained horses, some of which came from the river LaPlata, in South America.

The most prominent curiosity attached to the show is the steam carriage, for common roads. It cannot fail to attract the attention of the curious and scientific. It professes to be a realization of the many unsuccessful attempts, hitherto made, to apply steam as a motive power on common roads. It will perambulate the principal streets this morning, as will be seen by a reference to the advertisement in another column.

MUSEUM.—Romeo and Juliet was reproduced at the Museum, last evening, to a crowded house, with Mrs. Perrin and Mr. Aiken, as the lovers, Mrs. Stonall, as Nurse, Bradley, as the "Friar of orders gray," and McManus, as Mercutio. The cast was an excellent one, and the audience applauded enthusiastically.

MCVICKER'S.—Mrs. Marble took a benefit, last evening, at McVicker's Theatre, which was well attended. The manager announces for next week the great sensation play of "Rosedale," written by Lester Wallack, with Mr. L. P. Barrett, a talented young actor, from New York, as the leading character. The piece had a run of over two hundred nights, on its first representation at Wallack's, and has since been produced with corresponding success in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Louisville, and other cities by Mr. Barrett, who has purchased the sole right to the play.

HOME OF THE FRIENDLESS.—The regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Home of the Friendless was held yesterday afternoon, Mrs. Hoge in the chair.

The Secretary, Mr. Gray, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

The following donations were reported: Mr. Chittenden, $5.00; J. C. Fargo, $5.00; J. L. Doane, $5.00; J. Booth, $5.00; Mr. Keith, $25.00; J. B. Blackstone, $10.00; Mr. Robbins, $50.0; Milburn Congregational Society, $10.00; Lady in Kenosha, $2.00.

The Treasurer's report, showing a balance of $534.71 to the credit of the Home was received and adopted.

Several bills were audited and ordered to be paid.

The monthly report of the Matron was submitted, showing that 46 persons had been received during the month of September. Number of inmates now in the Home 85.

Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Larmon, and the members of the Visiting Committee were appointed a committee to procure clothing for the inmates of the Home.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet on Saturday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

TRAIN VOTES.—A vote taken on the Night Express from Detroit to Chicago, yesterday morning, gave Lincoln 46, McClellan 28.

A vote taken yesterday on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, on the choice for next President, resulted as follows: For Lincoln 70, for Little Mac 32, or better than two to one.

On the train from Dubuque to Sioux City, Iowa, a vote stood: Lincoln 67, McClellan 27.

On the Illinois Central Railroad, from Dunleith to Freeport, on Tuesday, the vote was: Lincoln 66, McClellan 37.

OUR EAGLE.—Our eagle, lost a few days ago, has been again returned, thanks to the kindness of a "boy in blue," whose name we regret we are not able to give. The royal bird has again returned to cagedom, and visitors to the office can still gratify their curiosity by a view of a fine pair of eagles in our eyrie.

LOCAL MATTERS

L. U. League.—The regular monthly meeting of the League will be held this afternoon, Oct 6th, at half-past two o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Cook County Union League.—A regular meeting of the League will be held in Warner's Hall to-morrow (Friday,) at 2 p. m. A full attendance is desired.

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.' C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma."
REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease.
T. DUCHARME,
Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief."
HENRY WILKES, D. D.,
Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
oc6-d&eodTues, Thu&Sat1m

☞ Dr. James, 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, specialist in the treatment of private diseases. The following editorial is from the Lafayette (Ind.) *Courier* of Aug. 9th, 1864. The writer of this article is acquainted with the Doctor professionally, therefore what he says may be relied on. The skeptical may refer to the editor of said paper. Here is the editorial:

"DR. JAMES.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Dr James, found in another column of our paper. We have known Dr. James personally for a long time, and we have ever found him, as he is, a courteous, cultivated gentleman—a man of unblemished reputation and character. As a physician he stands without a rival in the treatment of special diseases, and justly, for he has devoted nearly twenty years of his life to the study of this branch of medicine. Unlike most specialists, Dr. James is a regularly educated physician. He does not pretend to come from a foreign country, or claim relationship to 'Old Sands of Life,' who is known all the world over as a quack, but as an earnest, educated man and a physician, he puts forth his claims to public favor. Before the rebellion, Dr. James was known all over the South as the most successful specialist south of Mason & Dixon's line, and justly so if we are to believe the testimony of some of the most eminent men and physicians in the country.

"He was obliged to leave New Orleans, where he was established some fifteen years, on account of his devotion to the Union, when he established himself in Chicago, where he now resides.

"He has, in three years practice at the North, built up a reputation among the foremost, if not at the very head of those devoted to this class of diseases, and we hazard the assertion that his practice is larger than any other physician in the western country. He has some of the strongest testimonials ever put forth from the most eminent men in the country, among whom are Dr. Jordan, of Cincinnati, Dr. William Leonard, editor of the New Orleans *Messenger*, a medical journal, and the editor of the Indianapolis *Gazette*. To persons who have been so unfortunate as to contract, or have had such diseases entailed upon them, we have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. James. It is better to go or send as far as Chicago, than to suffer with disease, and the afflicted will find it to their interest to consult Dr. James, before entrusting their case in the hands of an inexperienced or incompetent physician."

In the treatment of diseases of the genital or sexual organs—contagious venereal diseases—Dr. James made a speciality in New Orleans, fifteen years, thirteen years of which time he conducted the largest hospital in the United States, at 88 Custom House street, in the treatment of private diseases.

Dr. James cures syphilis, eradicating this terrible poison from the system effectually and radically with a neutralizer only known and used by himself. Spermatorrhea treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving much time and expense. Impotency, caused from spermatorrhea or loss of semen. This debility Dr. James will obliterate himself in every case to cure, where the organs are perfect in formation.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets. Ten separate rooms, and all consultations confidential. Office hours from 9 a. m. till 8 p. m.
oc6-d812 1t

In Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by druggists everywhere.
oc4-Tu&Th&Sat

☞ Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary, and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Please republish the statement regarding premiums of State Fair, of 20th ult., reply from "Citizen," as also letter from John T. Reynolds, Esq., regarding said awards. It not being my desire to enter into a newspaper controversy, nor to win Napoleonic reputation, still the public shall judge whether or not, as "Citizen" states, I made a willful misstatement. "Citizen" was at the Decatur State Fair, Illinois, and knew there was no such committee, also that the officers of said Fair knew nothing of this committee. Perhaps the published statement of John P. Reynolds, Esq., Secretary, may not be sufficient evidence to convince the skeptic "Citizen," whose only desire "is not to see injustice go unrebuked." I therefore refer him to President Van Epps, and Mr. Mattison, Superintendent of the hall in which sewing machines were exhibited, and if this does not satisfy him, let him go to the public. They were there, and know this committee did exist, and made these awards. I desire also fair play; let "Citizen" come out under his own name, for I cannot suppose for a moment that he is one of our competitors in the sewing machine business, they all being too high minded to engage in such business; therefore, let "Citizen" confess his is the falsified statement, and not ours. The public will then understand the growing unpopularity of the machine, as illustrated by the following statement.

Yours, truly, R. WHEELER.

Sewing Machines—Grover and Baker's Sewing Machines are again Pronounced the Best.

At Kalamazoo State Fair, of Michigan, just held, was awarded to this company the following premiums:

1st Premium, for the best Family Sewing Machines.

1st Premium for the best work done on Machines.

1st Premium for the best display of Machines.

At the Illinois State Fair, at Decatur, no premiums were offered for Sewing Machines, or Machine work. A special committee was appointed to examine Machine sewing, without regard to prizes or premiums. This committee reported unanimously in favor of the *work* and *samples* on exhibition as executed on the *Grover & Baker Machine*, pronouncing it the *best practical Machine* exhibited for all work! Again, at Davenport, Iowa, County Fair, Grover & Baker carried off the prizes.

The public were enthusiastic at these several places upon the merits of these *celebrated Machines*, as *fairly* exhibited by operators on any variety of fabric, from the finest gauze to the hardest cloth or leather work.

The Late State Fair.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25th, 1864.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The advertisement of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Agent in the city papers, strikes me as possessing a quality of effrontery barely surpassed, based, as it is, on a willful misstatement. The assertion that "a special Committee" at the late Illinois State Fair, at Decatur, passed upon and accorded the highest rank to the G. & B. Machine, is wholly unwarranted by facts. That Committee must have originated solely in the brain of the Agent himself, for the officer of the Fair, and the different Sewing Machine interests represented, knew nothing of it. I was myself present at the Fair, and know there was no Committee and no award. The principle was wisely adopted in Sewing Machines, and I believe Reapers, to invite exhibition without competition. The display was fine. There was no premium nor award, nor misleading the public by bogus or imaginary triumphs. The same principle, it is believed, will come to include all the like classes of prominent inventions, and make Fairs more attractive, and better representatives of progress in the mechanic arts, and leave the people free to judge of merits themselves of machines exhibited. In the face of this prominent fact at the Illinois State Fair, the agent of the Grover & Baker comes forward in the advertisement in question evidently to bolster up his business, and cover the growing unpopularity of his stitch. I am the owner of a Grover & Baker machine, and find it takes too much thread. My only desire in this letter, however, is not to see injustice go unrebuked. CITIZEN.

ROOM STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 26, 1864.

Grover & Baker S. M. Co., Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: In reply to yours of the 24th inst., I have to state that the Awarding Committee in Class K, Lot 46, at the State Fair of this Society, report in regard to the entries of Machine work made by you as follows.

1st. Quilting—Very elaborate and perfect.

2d Fancy stitching—Highest commendation—beautifully executed.

3d. Plain stitching—Highest commendation—premium recommended.

4th. Silk embroidery—Highest commendation.

6th. Worsted embroidery—Highest commendation.

Very Respectfully,
JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Cor. Sec'y Agricultural Society.

Michigan State Fair gave us the following premiums:

First Premium for best Family Sewing Machine.

First Premium for best work done on machine.

First Premium for best display of machine.

Illinois State Fair—Report in favor of work done by our machines. Premiums recommended.

Iowa State Fair gave us:

First Premium for shop, light and heavy work.

First Premium for best Sewing Machine for family use

Wisconsin State Fair gave us:

First Premium for best Family Sewing Machine.

These Fairs have just been held, and, I think, "Citizen," will allow that our machines are not growing unpopular very rapidly.

R. WHEELER, Agent, G. & B. S. M. Co.

Dr. Bigelow has the largest medical practice in this city; he gives so much satisfaction, that his patients recommend all their friends to him for treatment. He is, without doubt, the best qualified medical man in this city of those treating special diseases, and, having studied them thoroughly, receiving instructions from the ablest and best preceptors, appropriated and verified the knowledge thus gained by an extensive practice, we are justified in asserting his superiority. He guarantees a cure in all cases of which he undertakes the treatment, and leaves no taint or poison in the system to give trouble in after years. Those who wish to be treated confidentially, skillfully, successfully and politely, should apply at once to Dr. Bigelow, at his rooms, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.
oc6-1635-1t

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.
le10-d940-tf

☞ Dr Justin Hayes' Institute, 96 State street, Chicago, speciality treatment of chronic diseases. For further particulars send for a number of the *Peoples' Journal of Health*. P. O. Drawer 6348.
oc1-1229-7t

Markets by Telegraph.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 5.

TOBACCO—Opened with better feeling and closed at full prices. 29 hhds were offered and bids on only 3 rejected. Factory lugs $9.50@10.75; planter's do $11.75@13.75; common shipping leaf $14.50@16.25; medium do $18.50@23.00; common and medium manufacturing leaf at $13.25@27.25; good do at $35.50.

FLOUR—Receipts, 3,000 brls. No demand at all for superfine, as Government has refused to accept on contract any grade below single extra $10.00 delivered; double extra $10.50 delivered; branded extra $9.75@10.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 3,100 sacks. Market firm but sales 2,500 sacks in 10 lots, at $2.00; 1,400 bus do on private terms; 1.0 do at $1.75; 1,150 do at $1.90 ℔ bu. Corn—Receipts, 2,780 sacks. Market firm, advanced 1@2c. Sales 54 sacks at $1.52; 155 and 350 do at $1.55; 175 do at $1.52, and 55 do at $1.54 ℔ bus, including sacks. Oats—Receipts, 4,420 sacks. Market dull. Sales 965 sacks, to contractors, at 80c; 200 do, in two lots, at 87½c ℔ bus, including sacks. Rye still further declined. Sales 80 sacks at $1.40; 265 do at $1.02½ and 70 do at $1.15 ℔ bushel.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

FLOUR—Declining.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 37,000 bu. Market more active, but 3@7c lower; sales this morning, 17,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at $1.37@1.40; 10,000 bu do, seller's option till October 15, at $1.37; 5,000 bu do, seller's option all week, at $1.37. Sales on 'Change, 75,700 bu No. 1 Spring in store at $1.35@1.37. The market at the Newhall House this evening was quiet and without decided change. Sales, 16,000 bu No 1 Spring at $1.35@1.38½. Coarse grains nominal; no buyers in the market.

WOOL—Dull; fair lots offering at 75c.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
BRIDGEPORT, Wednesday, Oct. 5—1 P. M.

CLEARED—Nothing.

ARRIVED—Lady Franklin, Lemont, 85 yard rubble stone; S. F. Gale, Lemont, 44 yards dimension stone; W. S. Gurnee, Lemont, 45 yards dimension stone; Conveyance Lemont, 48 yards dimension stone; Atlanta, LaSalle, 155 tons coal; Waterloo, LaSalle, 33 bu. oats, 2,560 bu. corn; Prairie Chief, LaSalle, 3,400 bu. oats; Imperial, Lockport, 3 000 bu. corn, 337 brls flour; Clyde, Ottawa, 3,300 bu. oats, 350 bu barley; P. Northup, Prison, 78 yds rubble stone, 4 dimension, do.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 5—9 P. M.

CLEARED—Marietta, Kankakee feeder, 34,000 feet lumber, 114,000 lath; W. S. Greene, Lemont, Sowe's Prize, 73,700 lbs staves and heading; Drill, Morris; Dauntless, Ottawa, 13,275 lbs spoking and 1 felloes, 3,700 lbs iron, 10 bdls ale; Salina, Ottawa, 60,000 ft lumber, 24,000 lath; Conveyance, Lemont; Lady Franklin, do; S. F. Gale, do.

ARRIVED—Seneca, Seneca, 4,200 bu oats; H. B. Loomis, Lemont, 78 yds rubble stone.

Railroad Time Table.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN—DEPOT COR. WEST WATER AND KINZIE STS.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail Passenger	*10:00 a.m.	*5:15 a.m.
Evening Express	*5:00 p.m.	*11:35 a.m.
Night Express	*9:30 p.m.	*6:15 a.m.
GALENA DIVISION C. & N. W. RAILWAY—DEPOT NORTH WELLS STREET.		
Fulton Passenger	9:45 a.m.	5:30 a.m.
Fulton Passenger	9:15 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	9:00 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
Freeport Passenger	10:00 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
Rockford Passenger	4:00 p.m.	11:10 a.m.
Geneva Passenger	5:30 p.m.	8:30 a.m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	*6:30 a.m.	*‡5:30 a.m.
Detroit Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
Detroit Express	*†10:00 p.m.	*8:15 p.m.
(*Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.*)		
Morning Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Night Express	†6:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DEPOT CORNER VAN BUREN AND SHERMAN STREETS.		
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Evening Express	†6:00 p.m.	*‡5:30 a.m.
Night Express	*†10:00 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	*6:30 a.m.	*8:45 a.m.
Night Express, via Adrian	†6:00 p.m.	*‡8:15 a.m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.		
Mail and Accommodation	*4:40 a.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Day Express	*6:30 a.m.	*8:15 p.m.
Mail Express	†7:00 p.m.	*9:10 p.m.
Night Express	†10:10 p.m.	‡8:45 a.m.
Cin. & Louisville Express	†9:40 p.m.	‡8:35 a.m.

(*Connecting With Pennsylvania Central R. R.*)

Leave Pittsburg	3:00 a.m.	4:35 p.m.	8:45 p.m.
" Harrisb'g	1:30 p.m.	2:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m
Arrive Philadel	5:30 p.m.	5:50 a.m.	10:10 a.m
" N. York via Allenton	....	....	1:35 p.m.
" N. York via Philadel	10:05 p.m.	12:05 p.m.	8:55 p.m.
" Baltimore	5:40 p.m.	7:00 a.m.	11:50 a.m
" Wash'ton	9:20 p.m.	10:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m

CINCINNATI AIR LINE.		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	10:10 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
(*For Indianapolis and Louisville.*)		
Day Express	6:30 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:40 p.m.	8:10 a.m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	*8:15 a.m.	*9:00 p.m.
Night Passenger	*†9:30 p.m.	*7:00 a.m.
Kankakee Acc'n	*5:15 p.m.	*8:00 a.m.
Hyde Park Train	*6:35 a.m.	*7:45 a.m.
" "	*12:00 m.	*1:25 p.m.
" "	*3:00 p.m.	*5:30 p.m.
" "	*6:00 p.m.	*6:30 p.m.
" "	*6:15 p.m.	*8:25 p.m.
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express	9:30 a.m.	5:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	6:00 a.m.
Mendota Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:15 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Express Mail	9:00 a.m.	2:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:00 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:20 a.m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:45 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
Night Express	9:15 p.m.	5:30 a.m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p.m.	9:30 a.m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	10:00 a.m.	8:15 p.m.
Night Express	9:30 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p.m.	8:45 a.m.
Evanston Special	1:30 p.m.	6:35 p.m.

*Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM PEORIA.

German-Republican Meeting—Joint Debate.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
PEORIA, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Governor [illegible] and Major [illegible] were announced to speak here last night. The appointment was first believed to be an unfortunate one as the Cops. were having their grand rally at the same time, with Robinson as chief actor. The Democrats had imported Dr. Hellmuth to enlighten the Germans, and, as the Democracy were to offer extra inducements in the shape of music torches, &c., it was believed that the German Republican meeting would be a small affair.

Thanks to the management and pluck of the little Dutch Governor, a challenge was extended to him to meet Hellmuth in joint debate, which was readily accepted, in consequence of which the meeting was respectable in number, though the rain came down in torrents.

Dr. Hellmuth, a rather indifferent but extremely radical speaker, had the opening. He publicly confessed that were he in the South he would join the rebel army, &c.

Governor Hoffmann followed in a very able, patriotic speech, annihilating in sledge hammer style the arguments of the Copperhead orator.

The whole affair was very spirited, and the Union men of this city bid God speed to the unremitting labors of Gov. Hoffmann in the cause of human liberty.

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Memphis and River Matters—Attack on Federal Plantations in Louisiana—Affairs in Western Kentucky.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

The steamer C. E. Hillman, Capt. Hopkins, Clerk Stanley Ryland, has just arrived from below bringing Memphis dates of the 3d.

The *Bulletin* has the following: A detachment of the 3d battalion 3d U. S. C. A. H., under Maj. J. S. Atwood, Capt. Baker, Lieut. Thompson, and Sergt. McFall, while on the other side of the river, yesterday, opposite the fort, engaged in getting out logs for the erection of a barrack, were suddenly attacked by a force of about 35 guerillas, who came upon them from the woods. Our men had stacked arms and hung their accoutrements on trees when the pickets ran in, followed by the rebels closely. They gathered up their muskets and retreated to a position behind a temporary fort and were at once ready for action. The rebels got behind stumps and trees, and a fight of about an hour's duration ensued, when the rebels retreated, unable to stand the fire from the breastworks. The casualties on our side were trifling—three men slightly wounded. The loss of the guerillas is not positively known, but a boy who came in from the woods after the engagement said four were wounded, and one, a leader, was shot through the head. The attack was sudden and entirely unexpected by our troops. They have been engaged there for the past two weeks. They knew there were guerillas in the vicinity, but saw no signs of them until yesterday.

The detachment returned to Fort Pickering after the engagement, about 4 o'clock, and gunboat No. 30 and the picket boat Lady, lying at the landing, were dispatched to the scene of action, but on arrival found the guerillas had entirely disappeared. The rebels had cartridges of English manufacture and were all armed with Minie rifles.

A. McFarland, Special Agent of the Treasury Department, sends the following, under date of the 24th ult.:

GOODRICH LANDING, La., Sept. 24.—A rebel raid was made to-night, about 12 o'clock, upon the back of Raleigh plantation, three miles southwest of this post, occupied by Maj. John Lynch as lessee. Maj Lynch, John Lawn and Charles H. Doddridge were captured; also Joseph Taylor, overseer for Maj. Lynch. The rebels told the Major they were regular troops and not guerillas, and that he would not be injured. The prisoners were all mounted and started for the Confederacy. Maj. Lynch managed to slip off his horse in a few minutes, and escaped by hiding in the weeds. Mr. Lawn is lessee of Terrapin Rock, a place twelve miles below here. Mr. Doddridge is Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department for this district. Both are from Ohio.

The Memphis *Times* says, in reference to the cotton crop: We were shown a very fine sample of good middling cotton, last evening, raised only a few miles from this city. The amount that will be picked in Shelby county this season is variously estimated, and, if we are not misinformed, will be large. Several Government plantations have yielded finely. The greatest stimulant that the Memphis market could possibly receive at the present time is a few bales of the staple, and we trust it will not be long before it is forthcoming

On Thursday last, the steamer Florence No. 2 was fired into at Whitesak Island, while on her way to Johnsonville. About fifty shots were fired at her. As soon as the firing commenced, the crew commenced secreting themselves behind barrels. After the firing was over, the clerk was found sitting in his office chair, dead, a ball having struck him in the back of the head, killing him instantly.

Our correspondent at Mayfield, Ky., sends us the following: We still keep up a little guerilla excitement here. The little town of Murray, Calloway county, 23 miles southeast from Mayfield, is the headquarters of two companies of rebels, one company commanded by Brothers Ward, and the other by Bowlin Wards, men generally run away from the Federal draft and compose the hard cases of several counties, while Bowlins are genuine guerillas, and become so solely from their natural love for murder and robbery. They formerly levied their contributions solely upon the few Union men in the country, but having cleaned them out most effectually, now pay their respects to the wealthy rebels in their range.

They formerly had the whole country from Uniontown to Linn line under rule, swimming both the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers during their expeditions, but the water becoming too cold for comfort they now confine operations south of the Tennessee.

On Sunday last one of the Wards with four men was surprised while at a meeting house nine miles from Murray, but the women present threw themselves between the Federal soldiers and guerillas and enabled the latter to escape.

Nine fine horses and several revolvers were captured. The guerillas were well mounted, much better than the Federals, but their armies are very inferior, consisting of a few revolvers and shotguns. One of the horses captured on Sunday was stolen in Union county.

MARRIED.

In this city, Tuesday evening, 4th inst., at the residence of Mr. John Hamlin, by the Rev. C. H. Fowler, Dr. W. K. SVENSON and Miss CARRIE J. BILLINGS, all of this city.

DIED.

At Newbern, North Carolina, September 22, 1864, GEORGE WARE WILLSON, M. D., Surgeon in the United States Navy, aged 26 years, son of James L. Willson, of Winetka, Cook County, Illinois.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn-st.

100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION.

We will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, 100 cases of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's and Boys' Kip and Calf double and half double soled Boots, Youth's Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Shoes, Women's and Misses' Lace Boots, Congress Gaiters, &c.

The above goods are just received from the East, are all fresh and seasonable goods and are well worthy the attention of city and country dealers.
oc6 1650 8t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn st.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF

New and Second-hand Furniture,

CARPETS, STOVES, &c.

We will sell on FRIDAY, October 7th, 1864, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesroom, the most extensive assortment of rich new and second-hand furniture, consisting of Rich Rosewood and Brocatelle Parlor Sets, also Walnut do in repp and Hair Cloth, Easy Chairs and Rockers, Rosewood Book Cases and Secretaries, Parlor Chairs, Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees and Whatnots.

CHAMBER SETS—In Rosewood, Walnut, Chestnut and Enameled and Mahogany, with or without Marble Tops, Dressing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Spring Beds and Mattresses, Looking Glasses, Lounges &c.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE—Extension Tables, in Oak and Walnut, elegant Marble Top Side Boards, in Oak. Refreshment Tables, Oak Dining Chairs, Arm Chairs and C. S. Chairs, Sewing Chairs and Rockers, Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Cooking, Parlor and Chamber Stoves.

Together with a variety of other goods too numerous to particularize. Goods carefully packed and shipped for buyers from the country. The above goods are well worthy the attention of buyers.
GILBERT & SAMPSON,
oc5-1672 3t Auctioneers.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A complete Hotel and Boarding House, with 15 furnished rooms and 25 bedsteads, and about fifty regular boarders. Rent $80 a month. Inquire at 47 Franklin street, Room 11, between 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.
oc6-1694-3t

FOR SALE Saloon and large boarding house, containing nine rooms, together with fixtures, furniture, beds, &c., also lease of the whole premises. There are a good many boarders in the house. It is convenient to three different railroad passenger depots. Satisfactory reason given for selling out. Apply at 198 So. Canal street.
oc6-1618-3t

FOR SALE Express wagon, horse and harness. Will be sold cheap if applied for soon. Apply at 63 Clark street, Room 3, up stairs.
oc6-1649-1t

FOR SALE—Cottage Houses. Several cottage houses from $1,000 to $4000. Iowa lands for cash or trade. City and suburban property for investment. A. J. GALE & CO., Real Estate and Commercial Brokers, 88 Washington street, Room 4.
oc6-1630 1t

FOR SALE—One pair of Matched Horses, five and six years old—can trot in 3½ minutes. Must be sold as the owner is drafted and must raise funds to get a sub. Can be seen at D. J. WREN'S Stable, 149 State street.
oc6-1661-4t

FOR SALE—A span of fine horses selected by the owner for family use, 8 year old, warranted gentle and free from all defects. To be seen at the Livery Stable opposite Post Office, at half past four for three days.
oc6-1526 3t

FOR SALE—A well trained Newfoundland Dog, a good Retriever Dog, a Pointer Dog, broke, small Black and Tan Pups, and a fine Watchdog. Apply at No. 1 North Clark-st.
oc6 1268-1t

FOR SALE—Two Steam Boilers, each 20 feet long 42 inches diameter, and two flues, with fire front, grate, bars, &c., complete, New and in perfect order. J. C. RICHARDS, 80 Washington street.
oc6-1687-4t

FOR SALE—A Sale and Boarding Stable. A good barn and lease. Doing a good business in this city. Inquire of B. T. LEE, No. 123 Dearborn-st.
oc6-1665-1w

FOR SALE A Sash and Door Factory. Address "Good Chance," this office.
oc6-1631-1t

FOR SALE—Cheap—A Mill House and machinery in Blue Island. Inquire of S. DIXON, 266 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
oc6 1631-6t

FOR SALE—2,000 Overcoats. Dark blue, black and grey cloth Overcoats, with capes. An excellent article, for sale cheap for cash, or part cash and balance in other property. Samples may be seen at my office, No. 161 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. [oc1-1651-1w] G. D. DICKINSON.

FOR SALE—One Horizontal Steam Engine, cylinder 8½ bore by 16 inch stroke; flue boiler 16 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, one 14 inch flue—price $650. One Horizontal Steam Engine, cylinder 5 inch bore by 10 inch stroke, flue boiler—price $350. For further particulars address "ENGINE," Box 73, Kenosha, Wis.
oc30 1671-1w

FOR SALE—A Drug Store doing a good business, in a thriving town, with a large country trade around it. Price $1,800. Address P. O. Box 88, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE—Steam Saw Mill or Machinery, at the head of the upper rapids on the Mississippi river. Engine 16 inch cylinder, 16 inch stroke, two boilers, double flue, 22 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, muly, rotary and lath saws. Also a Shingle machine. All in complete order. Will trade for logs or lumber, or will sell cheap for cash. Will sell boilers and engine separate, or any other part of the machinery if desired. Address SHEPPARD & GATES, Fort Byron, Ill.

FOR SALE—A Grocery doing a first class business. The building and lease of ground will be sold if desired. For particulars inquire on the premises, corner Wood and Lake sts, or to L. H. O'CONNOR at Smith & Frank's, 49 River street.

Amusements.

SPALDING & ROGERS

GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,

Comprising the ELITE of the artists and choice of the Horses of their

FLOATING PALACE CIRCUS,
NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS,
NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS,
AND RAILROAD CIRCUS,

Before the war, returned this spring from a two years' brilliant aquatic visit to the Capitals of South America and the West Indies, bringing with them an addition of distinguished artists and elegant Horses from the other side of the Equator, will be exhibited in CHICAGO,

Cor. State and Twelfth Sts.,

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

October 6th, 7th and 8th,

At 2½ and 7½, afternoon and evening each day.

ADMISSION—Adults, 50 cents; Juveniles, 25 cents.

Amongst the artists are the following NOW FIRST APPEARING IN CHICAGO:

SENOR CARLOS DO CARMO,
DON ANTONIO MALQUER,
LA BELLE ANNIE,
LOS HERMANOS ROLLANDE,
SENOR GULIERMO ROLLANDE,
SENOR HENRIQUE ROLLANDE,
CARLOS W. FISH,

And the following always recognized American Stars:

MRS. J. WORLAND,
MISS T. STEWART,
MR. W. DUCRENA,
MR. BILLY PASTOR,
MR. THEODORE TOURNIERE,
MR. TOM STEWART,
MR. H. W. RUGGLES,
MR. CHARLES J. ROGERS.

In the Stud will be found the following Horses from THE PAMPAS OF SOUTH AMERICA,

GANCHO, LA PLATA, ARGENTINA,
PAMPERO and BELGRANO,

And the following celebrated

WELL-TRAINED NORTH AMERICANS:

HIRAM, the learned,
WILDFIRE, the untameable,
ZEPHYR, the comic,
BALAAM, the stupid.
And others of less note.

The arrival of the Ocean Circus will be heralded on Thursday by PROF. AUSTIN'S newly invented

Family Steam Carriage.

FOR COMMON ROADS.

Starting at 10½ A. M. from the corner of State and Twelfth streets, self-propelled down Twelfth to Michigan avenue, down Michigan avenue to Lake, up Lake to Market, up Market to Randolph, up Randolph to Clark, up Clark to Polk, up Polk to State, and up State to the place of exhibition. It will also be displayed gratuitously in full operation in the ring at every performance. It promises to supersede the use of horses in the Public Highways, travels noiselessly and unwaveringly thirty miles an hour on good thoroughfares, and is more safe and manageable than the gentlest carriage horse.

☞ For further particulars see posters and hand-bills.
se30-t-18-F-SU T TH-FA&A 6thp

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN,
Proprietors and Managers.
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements.

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 6th, will be presented Sheridan Knowles' Comedy, in five acts, entitled

THE LOVE CHASE.

Wildrake .... Mr. Frank Aiken
Sir Wm. Evergreen .... Mr. Bradley
Constance .... Mrs. L. B. Perrin
Widow Green .... Mrs. C. Stoneall

To conclude with the Farce of the

LITTLE SENTINEL.

May, (the Little Sentinel,) .... Miss Lotta
Sup .... John Dillon

Friday—UP AT THE HILLS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room	25 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette	50 cts.
Secured Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette	75 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (50 in number)	$1.00
Private Boxes	$5.00 and $6.00
Children under 12 years of age to Museum	15 cts.

Children occupying seats in Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.
Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock. Carriages should call at 10¼.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Last two nights of the eminent tragedian

MR. BANDMAN.

THURSDAY—Will be presented for this night only Shakespeare's play of the

MERCHANT OF VENICE.

Shylock .... Mr. Bandman.

FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. Bandman, when will be presented Shakespeare's sublime conception of

HAMLET.

Hamlet .... Mr. Bandman

Ghost, Mr. Neafie; Polonius, Mr. Macbey; Queen, (first appearance) Mrs. W. H. Riley; Ophelia, Mrs. Myers; Grave Digger, McVicker; Horatio, Mr. Ford; Laertes, Mr. Myers.

Saturday afternoon—Bandman Matinee. Last appearance of the great tragedian.

Saturday night—Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Biddles.

VARIETY THEATRE.

Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH .... Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!!

Immense success of Mr. C. E. COLLINS, the original cure.

Reappearance of MISS LOUISE ELMORE, Danseuse, Vocalist and Wire Performer.

MR. JOE MAIRS, general Ethiopian Comedian.

Monday Evening, Oct. 3d, first appearance of JOHNNY ALLEN, general Ethiopian Delineator and JOHNNY BOYD, Jig Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian.

SCALE OF PRICES:—Parquette, 25 cents; Dress Circle, 50c; Private Boxes, $5.00 and $4.00; Single Seats in boxes, 75 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commencing at 8 o'clock.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Pleasant Rooms, with board, may be obtained at 225 So. Clark street only a few moments' walk from the Post Office. Day boarders can also be accommodated.
oc6 1642-1t

BOARDING—Mrs Comstock at 174 East Madison street, can accommodate four gentlemen with day board at $5 00 a week. Also board and lodging for two gentlemen.
oc6-1237 3t

BOARDING.—Two furnished and one unfurnished room to let with board. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated, at 226 South Washington street.
oc6-1596-3t

BOARDING—Wanted by a gentleman and wife, one large room or two smaller ones, nicely furnished, located on South Side. Address "H E M," Chicago, Ill.
oc6-1599-1t

BOARDING—Wanted. A gentleman who can give unexceptionable references, and who is willing to pay liberally, would like to engage a suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, for himself and wife, in the South Division, north of Congress and east of State streets. Address P O, Box 2838.
oc6 1604-3t

BOARDING.—Rooms furnished, or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at 288 State street.
oc5 1585-3t

BOARDING.—An unfurnished front room, with good closet, to rent, with board, on North Side, ten minutes' walk from Court House, to a gentleman and wife. References exchanged. Address "L W T," Tribune office.
oc5 1266-3t

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at 38 Franklin street. Also, a few day boarders.
oc5 1569 3t

BOARDING.—One large front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, and also one single room, with board. Four day boarders can also be accommodated at 142 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.
oc5-1588-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with board, can be found at 229 Michigan street, North Division—a short distance west of Rush street bridge. Day boarders also accommodated.
oc5-1529-3t

BOARDING—Wanted in a private family for a boy of 16. Vicinity of one of the city railroads preferred, and where there are few or no other boarders. Best of references given, and board paid in advance if required. Address Box 6478, Chicago.
oc5-1530-3t

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE—A two story brick house of ten rooms and lot on Willard Place, between Washington and Randolph.

Two frame houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park.

Two frame houses and lots on North Lasalle street, near Elm.

Three brick houses and lots on Adams street.

Two frame houses and lots on Taylor street, near Blue Island avenue.

Several stone front houses and lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues.

A number of buildings lots in different parts of the city.
SAMUEL A. SARGENT,
Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.
oc6-1611-3t

FOR SALE—A two story brick and basement house on the avenue, east front, new and in complete order. Possession can be had at once. Price $4500, on time. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 99 Monroe street.
oc6 1619-1t

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Calumet avenue. House is newly papered and painted throughout, (10 rooms.) Price only $3500. This a great bargain. Apply to PETER SHIMP, 99 Monroe street.
oc6-1620-1t

FOR SALE Good House and Lot, 21 by 125 feet, on Washington street, west of Union Park. Cottage for $1500. Cottage House and Lot on Leavitt street, near Madison-st. Price $1,800. Cottage House and Lot on Washington-st., west of Union Park. Price $2,500. Lots on Washington street and Park avenue and N Lasalle-st.
oc6-1603-3t J. F. STARR, 124 Randolph street.

FOR SALE—Residence Lots on corner of Michigan avenue and 26th street. Four Lots on Indiana avenue 25 by 180 feet, 114 feet west of 24th street; seven Lots on 29th street, between Indiana and Prairie avenues. The above will be sold at a bargain by making early application, between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. JAMES STINSON, 58 Dearborn street, up stairs.
oc6-1605-3t

FOR SALE—In a good neighborhood, on North Lasalle street, No. 199, between Superior street and Chicago avenue, a two story frame house and lease of four and a half years. Has 12 rooms, pantry and closet, two halls. Front room very large. Lot 25 by 118 feet to an alley, and within a few yards of the new Methodist Church. Apply at 182 Lake street, or on the premises, 199 North Lasalle street.
oc6-1601 1t

FOR SALE—A Lot on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, 25x180 feet. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.
oc6 1166-1w

FOUND—Came into my enclosure a milch cow. The same can be taken away by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to J. P. ARTHUR, Powell's Hotel, Milwaukee Plank Road.
oc6-1210-1t

FOR SALE Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, known as the Eagle Mills, at Princeton, Illinois, with four run of French Burrs, capable of manufacturing 100 bbls. of flour every twenty-four hours, with a three-story warehouse attached, with a capacity for storing 15,000 bushels of grain, located on the track of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Will be sold on favorable terms. For particulars apply on the premises, or address PETROW & SMITH, Princeton.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED—Substitutes, or rather Principals for Substitutes. Drafted men in city or county are hereby informed that they can be furnished with substitutes on reasonable terms by applying at our office, No. 132 South Clark street. [oc6-1652-1t] ADAMS & SPRINGER.

WANTED—Recruits and Volunteers for one year to fill the quota of this city and county. The highest cash bounty paid. A few good men can have non-commissioned officers positions. Boys, this is your last chance. 84 Dearborn street. [oc6-1566-1t] LEWIS & CO.

WANTED—Young Men for the Army and Navy, to serve either as substitutes or volunteers for one year. You will always receive the highest money that is going, and what you are promised you will be sure of receiving. 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO. oc6-1641-1t

WANTED—Men who are drafted and wish to procure substitutes to apply at 84 Dearborn street, Room 3. You will be promptly supplied at the lowest rates. If you wish to save money, apply immediately. LEWIS & CO.
oc6-1642-1t

WANTED—Men who are drafted and who wish to procure substitutes should apply at the Ford Recruiting Office, 84 Dearborn-st. You will be honorably dealt with. Reference to the leading bankers and merchants. LEWIS & CO.
oc6-1643-1t

WANTED—To say that we can furnish substitutes at lower figures than any other house in Chicago at No. 132 South Clark st.
oc6-1646 1t ADAMS & SPRINGER.

WANTED—Substitutes or Representative Recruits furnished at the lowest rates by application to JAMES H. HUGUNIN, office in Court House square.
oc6-1612 1w

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents Something entirely new. Presidential Portrait Cards. On Card No. 1 is a portrait of Lincoln and Johnson; No. 2 of McClellan and Pendleton. These Cards are the most tasteful and taking things yet gotten up and are having an immense sale. Size to fit the Album. Sent by mail at $2.00 per 100. Agents are making from $10 to $15 per week clear, selling our publications. GOLDEN & GAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago, over Preston, Willard & Kean's Bank.
oc6-1605-3t

WANTED—Agents wanted to sell the GENUINE IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, either on a salary or commission. Retail price, $18. Very liberal terms to agents. Address DANE & CO., P. O. Box 32, Chicago, Ill., or call at Room No. 8, Post Office Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe streets.
oc6-1658-3t

WANTED—Good Agents to sell an Illustrated Historical Map of the Bible, neatly engraved, colored and mounted. Good inducements offered. Apply to CHAS SOBER, Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Room 23, up-stairs. P. O. Box 4069.
oc6 1655-1w

WANTED—Agents everywhere, for Northern and Southern Histories of the War, with a variety of popular Biographical Works and Portraits of Generals, North and South. Profitable employment for all. The wounded soldier will find it most suited to his condition. Liberal terms to the trade. Address with stamp, S. M. KENNEDY, Publisher, 194 Clark street, Chicago.
oc6-1536-4t

WANTED—Agents to sell the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, by Hon. J. T. Headley. Over 200,000 volumes already sold. History of the INDIAN RACES OF AMERICA, including a thrilling account of the Sioux massacre in Minnesota, by Headley—nearly 500 pages and over 40 engravings—complete in one vol. Also the best steel engravings yet published of LINCOLN, MCCLELLAN and GRANT, with appropriate designs for the border—engravings of Sherman, Hancock, Douglas and Washington, 25 cents each. Send for circulars. With the gift of speech and the power of locomotion, you can do well with our publications. Address E. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.
oc6-1556-4t

WANTED—Agents wanted for a valuable patent. $50 a month and expenses guaranteed. Address "A B," Box 3971.
oc6 1653-1t

WANTED—Agents to sell a handsome View of Camp Douglas, in colored Lithograph, embracing the entire camp and surrounding objects of interest. A liberal discount to Agents. For particulars apply at 20 Portland Block (office of G. P. Randall, Architect) or by letter with stamp to JENNINGS & CO., Post Office Box 2209, Chicago, Ill.
oc6-1498-3t

WANTED—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils and 30 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for agents in the West. Send stamp and get our NEW CIRCULAR. E. E. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.
oc6-1494-1m

WANTED—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. I am manufacturing and prepared to furnish them to the trade at the following rates:

Star Badge Pins	$10.00	per 100
Shield Badge Pins	10.00	"
Rosette Badge Pins	5.00	"
Photograph Badge Pins	12.50	"
Large Solid Metal Medals	15.00	"
Small Watch Charm Medals	5.00	"
Photograph Ribbon Medals	12.50	"

Also Medals of GRANT and SHERMAN, at $10 per 100. A complete set of fifty-six different samples sent by mail for $2. A single Medal or Pin, 25 cents. JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
oc3-1397-10t

WANTED—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 2 vols., now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION 20th edition in the bindery; MORGAN AND HIS CAPTORS, a work of thrilling interest; and Rev. Dr. Boynton's great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA." F. C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.
oc3-1337-6t

WANTED—A few more agents can find steady and profitable employment in selling "BINGLEY'S ANIMATED NATURE," a Book of 1700 royal octavo pages, illustrated with 1400 beautiful engravings forming a clear and full account of nearly every known species in the world. Sold only by subscription. Exclusive territory given. Address HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.
oc3-1257-6t

WANTED—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for cutting Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of clothing. Sure to sell in every family. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, up stairs, McCormick's Building, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 6596.
oc3-1238 1w

WANTED—1,000 Agents in every part of the United States. The Auburn Publishing Co. offer unequaled inducements to agents, male and female, to sell their popular subscription books. Good agents are making clear of expenses from $25 to $50 per week. Send for catalogue of books and prices. H. T. KING & CO., 31 Dearborn street, room No. 2. P. O. Drawer 6376, Chicago.
oc3-d

WANTED—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $18. It will stitch hem, fell tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. We will pay from $50 to $150 per month, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address with stamp R. T. BUSH & Co., 91 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.
oc3-d

WANTED—Agents Wanted. Good reliable men wanted in every county in the West, to sell the best books for agents published. We want none but the best of men. Liberal commissions given. Address CLARKE & CO., 84 Washington street, Chicago.
se27-d665 12t

WANTED—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5.00 to $15.00 per day, according to their business abilities. Sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $500 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEFORD, 85 Nassau-st., N. Y.—Room 4.
se24-d29-4t

WANTED—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, in the most lucrative business known. Honorable and no risk. Address or apply to T. & O. GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE—The farm on which I reside, lying in the town of Dimmick, LaSalle County, Ill., containing 661 acres—all under improvement, large orchard of 1200 apple trees, 150 pears, plums and cherries trees, grapes in abundance, two acres of strawberries, fruit of all kinds, dwelling quite comfortable, surrounded with shade trees; the orchard enclosed with hedge and two rows of forest trees. The whole farm underlaid with 10½ feet of coal, within 1½ miles of the Illinois Central Railroad and five miles from Peru and LaSalle. The coal will be sold with the land or reserved as agreed upon. Well watered, five small tenant houses on the place, good barn now building, 60x32 feet, with basement. This is one of the very best sections of land in the county. Also 14 acres of wood land. Address JOHN P. FISHER, Peru, LaSalle County, Illinois. Refer to H. A. Bosardus, 89 South Water street, Chicago.
oc6-1603-3t

FOR SALE Or exchange for farming land, nearly a quarter of a block in the central part of the City of Galesburg; one boarding house worth $2,500, and one business house worth $1500 on it that will rent for $500; four lots are vacant, the only vacant lots in the block fronting this street. The First National Bank and Post Office are in this block and front the same street. Inquire of S. LYON, Galesburg, Illinois.
oc6-1585 4t

FOR SALE—Farm 174 acres, 14 timber, ¾ mile south of the depot and village of Lodi, De Kalb county, Ill., and known as the Simmons' Farm. Price $7,500. Improvements cost over $4,000. This is a gentleman's farm. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark-st.
oc5-1517-3t

FOR SALE—The best 80 acres of land in Cook county for a fancy farm, located upon the river banks at Lyons, Cook Co., Ill. Price $6,500. 11 acres cultivated; house, barn; all fenced. 800 apple trees. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark st.
oc5-1517 3t

FOR SALE Farm of 98 acres. Price $4,000. Good house, barn, orchard, timber, small fruit, &c. It is located on the Desplaines River, 12 miles west of Chicago. It is a nice thing and cheap. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark-st.
oc5 1517-3t

FOR SALE Farm of 80 acres in McHenry county, two miles from a village and depot. House cost $1,300; barn $450; mostly new. Large orchard, timber, small fruits, &c. Price $3,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.
oc5-1517-3t

FOR SALE Farm of 100 acres, half a mile from Brush Hill Depot, 14 miles southwest of Chicago, and within 80 rods of Salt Creek, all fenced, good house, barn, orchard, timber. Price $4,500 and a bargain. E. H. CUMMINGS, 132 Clark street.
oc5-1517-3t

FOR SALE A good Farm of 180 Acres—10 acres Timber. Good House and Barn, both new; good water, not over 20 miles from the City, located in Wheaton, Dupage Co., Ill. Terms half Cash, and the balance payable in one year. Apply on the premises above described. MAGAS KRIEG.
se29-177-14t

FOR SALE, AT BRYAN HALL REAL ESTATE OFFICE. The Jefferson Hotel in the Village of Jefferson, eight miles from Chicago. The house, standing upon three village lots, is 30x48 feet, exclusive of kitchen, with barn, sheds, &c. This is a good stand for business, well patronized by excursionists from the city, and altogether a good chance for a man of moderate means. Price, $4,000.
oc5-1399-3t

FOR SALE—Or exchange for farming land, nearly a quarter of a block in the central part of the City of Galesburg; one boarding house worth $2500, and one business house worth $1500 on it that will rent for $500; four lots are vacant, the only vacant lots in the block fronting this street. The First National Bank and Post Office are in this block and front the same street. Inquire of S. L. OWL, Galesburg, Illinois.

FOR SALE—A valuable Hotel Property. The Hardy House, situated between the Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landing in the City of LaSalle. The House is three stories, with a good Basement, suitable for Saloon or Billiard Rooms, thirty-three lodging rooms, with commodious dining room, office and reading room, parlors, a large and convenient kitchen, in which is one of Beach's best kitchen ranges, a large bath room, &c. &c. The house is supplied with good pure water from an unfailing spring, which can be distributed to all parts of the house. In short, the house is supplied with most of the modern conveniences necessary for a first class Hotel. Will be sold with or without the furniture. The decease of Mr. Hardy renders the sale necessary, and it will be sold on desirable terms.

For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardy, on the premises, A. Campbell, of LaSalle, Spruance, Preston & Co., Chicago, or Jno. B. Preston, St. Louis. JNO. B. PRESTON, Trustee.
LASALLE, 26th Sept., 1864. se29-d98-1w

Lost

LOST.—$10.00 Reward. A large sized brindle Scotch Terrier—answers to the name of "Carlo." Any one giving information where I may find him will receive the above reward. Apply at 21 Washington street.
oc6 1638 3t

LOST.—On State street car No. 11, conductor No 48, yesterday about 3 o'clock, near Twenty-2th street, a Portmonnaie, containing about $70 in greenbacks. Any information leading to its recovery will be handsomely rewarded by addressing "Mrs. A.," P O Box 33a, or J. L. WESTAR, 246 South Clark street.

LOST—In a State street car Wednesday last, one silver Tobacco Box, old oval fashion. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at this office.
oc6-1649-3t

Wanted.

WANTED—A good smart, [illegible] man as office clerk. Salary [illegible]. Must be a good accountant. [illegible] apply. Call early at 84 Dearborn-st. [illegible] LEWIS & [illegible]
oc6-1644-1t

WANTED—Correspondence [illegible] Two veteran soldiers, aged [illegible] over a correspondence with any [illegible] ladies that may wish to respond. Object [illegible] and consequences. Address with photograph [illegible] A" and "A P K," Co. D, 8th Regt. Ill. Vol. [illegible] Rome, Ga.

WANTED—A girl for [illegible] housework. Apply on Michigan avenue [illegible] south of Twenty-third street, [illegible]
oc6 1645-1t

WANTED—A party with $1,000 or $2,000, to buy the half interest of [illegible] established and highly profitable manufacturing business in this city. No mechanical skill required. Parties bringing good reference may address [illegible] Box 5632.

WANTED—To purchase at a [illegible] duced price, two Scholarships of [illegible] Stratton's College. Please address "J B" [illegible] West Madison street.

WANTED—Any information [illegible] Philip Upstone, native of England, by [illegible] a blacksmith, will be thankfully received by [illegible] brother Henry Upstone, Corporal [illegible] Regt. Vols., Camp Fry, or at Western [illegible] House, No. 72 Randolph-st.

WANTED—Tailors wanted by [illegible] Sadler, No. 50 South Clark street, [illegible] House basement.

WANTED—Confectioner [illegible] Baker. A person who is [illegible] in making various kinds of candies, cakes and [illegible] come well recommended as to ability [illegible] can obtain a situation at first-class wages [illegible] dressing immediately, "F," Box 3998. [illegible]
oc6 16 3t

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible] wife, two or three unfurnished rooms [illegible] out board, in a pleasant locality. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—By a young man [illegible] good family and abundant means, [illegible] pondence with any number of the fair sex, [illegible] fun, love, matrimony and its consequences. Address C. F. KIRBY, Box 3961, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A situation as book-keeper, by a gentleman lately from [illegible] with good experience there. Salary not so [illegible] an object as immediate employment. Address [illegible] Tribune Office.

WANTED—A furnished room [illegible] somewhere on Lake or Clark streets. [illegible] dress "X Y Z," P. O. Box 3909.

WANTED—To rent a furnished room, with clothes press attached, with board, suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire at 280 State street. References given and required.
oc6-1631 4t

WANTED—Employment. [illegible] Month. Agents wanted to sell Sewing Machines. We will give a commission on all machines sold, or employ agents who will work for the above wages and all expenses paid. Address [illegible] RINGTON & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c., wanting situations should apply at the Advertising and General Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street. [illegible] Situations now open. Reference to first-class [illegible]
oc6 1646-3t LEWIS & [illegible]

WANTED—Correspondence, [illegible] three of Uncle Sam's young soldiers, [illegible] view to fun, friendship or mutual improvement. Photographs exchanged if desired. Now, [illegible] pitch in and help to make merry the [illegible] winter. You will help the cause of our country greatly by addressing "J C," "S S," and "A [illegible]" of Battery C, 1st Illinois Art., 1st Div., 15th A. C., Atlanta, Georgia.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] man in a wholesale Clothing or Boot and Shoe store by an experienced man. Also [illegible] wanted as Bookkeeper or general clerk in a mercantile business. Apply at 84 Dearborn [illegible] LEWIS [illegible]
oc6 1644 1t

WANTED—A German girl, [illegible] can speak English, to do the cooking [illegible] and ironing for a small family. Apply at 411 [illegible] avenue. Good references required.

WANTED—Laborers, Quarrymen, Spikers and Tracklayers, [illegible] all winter. Wages from $2 to $3 per day, [illegible] regularly every month. Transportation [illegible] Chicago to the works. By authority of [illegible] son, Vice President and Superintendent [illegible] Agent, or ALEX. POTTER, at S. Hamilton's [illegible] License Office, 107 South Clark street.

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible] wife board, with furnished room, [illegible] family preferred. References exchanged. [illegible] "W.C." P. O. Box 4490.

WANTED—A Furnished House [illegible] conveniently located, until the 1st of [illegible] Any party having such a house [illegible] tenant by addressing P. O., Box 3353.

WANTED—A suite of rooms [illegible] the winter in a private house in the [illegible] vision by a gentleman, wife and child [illegible] nished or unfurnished. Reference given. [illegible] f r one week P. O. Box 1564.

WANTED—A situation [illegible] young German lady, in a private [illegible] where she will have time to attend [illegible] home. Money is not so much an object as [illegible] the English language. Best of reference given. [illegible] dress "F," Tribune office, or Box 4568.
oc5 1549-3t

WANTED—A young man with capital of about $400 would wish to become a partner in a good saloon. I can be seen at [illegible] nce to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Good references given and required.

WANTED—A good tinner, [illegible] wages for tools to go into the country. [illegible] wages and constant employment. Apply to [illegible] & CO., 189 Lake-street.

WANTED—Board. A lady [illegible] engaged in teaching, wishes to find a [illegible] some family, where instruction on the [illegible] Piano will be received in compensation [illegible] board. Good references given and required. [illegible] dress Post Office Box 4338.

WANTED—A wife, by a widower, or, 47 years old, merchant, with one child, 11 years old, about a lady of some property, [illegible] weeks. No Copperhead female need reply. [illegible]
oc5 1612 6t

WANTED—young girl wishes situation to do the chamber or [illegible] work or assist in the care of children. References [illegible] employer, who is about leaving the city [illegible] give satisfactory recommendation. [illegible] care avenue, between Wolcott and Cass streets. [illegible]

WANTED—By a first-class [illegible] ler, of 12 years experience, who can [illegible] reference from former employer, a situation [illegible] or second hand. Address "E. L." [illegible]
oc5-1502 3t

WANTED—A home for a [illegible] in a family of position and worth, who [illegible] services in teaching, housekeeping or [illegible] tion are not an equivalent for board. [illegible] years. Address P. O. Box 447, Chicago.
oc5-1512-3t

WANTED—Situation in a [illegible] office or yard by one who can [illegible] years' experience. Best of references [illegible] Address "H. R. S," Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A House on [illegible] ash, Wabash, or Indiana avenues, or [illegible] Any person owning a house [illegible] ing from $1,000 to $1,500 a year [illegible] CHEAP to raise cash, can hear of a [illegible] dressing P. O. Box 3256. Immediate [illegible] red, although not necessary.

WANTED—A situation as [illegible] keeper by one who understands [illegible] References will be given. Address [illegible] Box 66, Chicago.

WANTED—Three laborers [illegible] Tannery in Bridgeport, east of the [illegible] ry. Steady work through the winter. [illegible]

WANTED—Steam Power [illegible] machinery, from 6 to 10 [illegible] If possible in the neighborhood of [illegible] Rock Island Railroad Depot. Address [illegible] ZEB, P. O. Box 1538.

WANTED—Traveling salesman, [illegible] A young, active business man, who [illegible] cheap through the country [illegible] situation by addressing P. O. Box [illegible] ferences and salary wanted.

WANTED—Small Cottage [illegible] or, containing 5 or 6 rooms, [illegible] tion, convenient to street cars. Address [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—One thousand [illegible] with money to lend from twenty [illegible] hundred dollars, to come and [illegible] from one to 14, No. 147 South Clark [illegible] ally at Room [illegible] go, Ill. Please do not WRITE; [illegible] your letters, or I will answer [illegible] Box 5642 [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] Memphis, Tennessee, a good [illegible] dener, that understands a [illegible] German preferred. Price [illegible] board per year, or married [illegible] $400 and board per year. [illegible] one mile north of Memphis [illegible]
oc4-1478-4t

WANTED—A situation [illegible] in a stationery store by [illegible] two years' experience, or in [illegible] or Commission office. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—By a gentleman [illegible] situation in a Wholesale Boot [illegible] Has had several years' experience [illegible] ler, &c. Address [illegible] Postoffice, "T G D," 56 West Jackson [illegible] interview can be had.

WANTED—Immediately, [illegible] who wish to make [illegible] legitimate business, [illegible] $10 to $20, and [illegible] Room 4, and [illegible] ventions of the [illegible] Western States. [illegible] to enterprising [illegible] make money [illegible] country. F. T. CUSHING, 58 Dearborn [illegible] No. 4.

WANTED—To rent a [illegible] worth from four to eight hundred [illegible] South or West side, convenient to [illegible] the city. Address P. O. Box 4309. [illegible] marrket-st.

WANTED—For the Government [illegible] In the Quartermaster's Department [illegible] Laborers at $2 per day [illegible] per month and rations; Ox Drivers [illegible] 2 rations per day. Apply [illegible] Chicago, Illinois. Free [illegible] the Government office, 125 [illegible] cago, Illinois. G. M. BABCOCK [illegible]
oc3-1684-3t

WANTED—A situation [illegible] shop to learn Machinist trade [illegible] man of steady habits [illegible] P. O. Box 49, Rockton, Winnebago [illegible]
oc5 1536-3t

To Rent.

TO RENT—The suite of [illegible] three in number, pleasantly located, [illegible] Fire Insurance Company, 48 [illegible] have a north [illegible] and pleasant [illegible] and various [illegible] purchased on [illegible] ise.
[oc6-1620-1w] G. F. [illegible]

TO RENT—House on [illegible] avenue, in complete order [illegible] num. Apply [illegible] opposite the Post Office.

TO RENT—Two unfurnished [illegible] rooms within two squares [illegible] House; a front parlor [illegible] at 53 North Halsted street [illegible]

TO RENT—A house, to [illegible] furniture for sale [illegible] by letter, can take the house [illegible] Address Post Office Box 4 [illegible]

TO RENT—Furnished [illegible] at No. 12 South Water [illegible] by letting dining room, [illegible] rooms, furnished and [illegible] [illegible] furnished [illegible]

TO RENT—Two Houses [illegible] Cl [illegible] barn on [illegible] a month; [illegible] 50th street [illegible] streets. [illegible]

TO RENT—Or For Sale [illegible] [illegible] Wash [illegible]

TO RENT—50 New [illegible] I have a large [illegible] Organs for [illegible] KIMBALL, 142 [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII NO. 2[illegible] CHICAGO, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6 1864. WEEKLY EDITION.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

THE EFFECT OF McCLELLAN'S ELECTION.

To know the magnitude of a possible disaster we must look it bravely in the face, turn it over in all its aspects and admit all its bearings. Let us therefore face the argument. Suppose the ides of November past and McClellan elected. What would be the consequences?

1. Our armies would be discouraged and demoralized. They would feel that THE PEOPLE had declared against them—had pronounced the war a failure, and that every life sacrificed in battle thereafter would be a useless murder. The war on our part having been pronounced a failure, and on that of the rebels by inference a success, by the highest of all tribunals, our own people—our troops, humiliated and ashamed, would demand furloughs to return home and attend to their families and private interests. They would be reluctant, perhaps refuse, to fight for an abandoned cause, and if urged to do so there would be disagreement, mutiny, demoralization and inevitable defeat. The soldiers are of the people. The stream will not rise above the spring. Poison the fountain and the stream will run poison. The army demoralized—the winter approaching—the certainty that an administration in full accord with the rebels, a copy of the pusillanimous and treasonable one of Buchanan, would soon come in—uncertainty as to everything else and cowardice and gloom overspreading the country—who could hope thenceforward for any effective action from the army? The people would have done their best to ruin and destroy it. If, however, they should, in spite of these discouragements, go forward and suppress the rebellion before McClellan had come in, what a comment on the platform! What good could come of the administration of a party whose folly in opposing the war in the crisis of its final success had thus been demonstrated?

2. The rebels would be so encouraged that even were our armies prepared to fight with spirit, no victories they could obtain would shake the rebel reliance on the election of McClellan for a disunion peace. The whole rebel army and their leaders would be nerved to superhuman courage, knowing that every victory won by them during the remaining months of the condemned Union Administration would prepare the people of the North to accept the incoming disunion Administration and policy with favor. Enlistments at the South would be encouraged, and the draft would be submitted to there at all points except those held by our armies. England, assured of the speedy independence of the "Confederacy," would fit out new privateers. Our navy, as much demoralized and chagrined as our army, would find it impossible to check the swarms of vessels that would avail themselves of the few remaining [illegible] of blockade running. The slave population, foreseeing that the promise of freedom had been broken, would return to and even fight for their masters, and our own people, the rebels and the European world would calmly forestall the farce of the Convention, and regard the Union as already dissolved. The question whether New England, the West and the Pacific States should remain together and pay the debt, or separate and repudiate it, would begin to be agitated at the North, and the final breaking up of the remaining part of the old ship Union would set in. As this could not be looked forward to but with apprehensions of a Northern civil war, all our specie would be sent abroad. Gold would fly up. All Government securities would go down. Industry would be suspended—the poor would be suffering, without work and without bread—all the elements of civil commotion and general ruin would be hideously at work in our midst.

3. Let us suppose such a winter passed, and McClellan installed. The rebels have asked for no peace other than that we withdraw our forces, and leave them in independence. They have asked for no armistice or convention of the States. Before such can be had, it must be agreed to. Before it is agreed to, it must be asked for. By whom? Of course, by McClellan. Of whom? Of course of Davis as President of the Confederate States, through Judah P. Benjamin as Secretary of State. For whom? Of course for the United States which thereby confesses it has failed to maintain the Union by war, and which before it attempted war, had already failed to maintain it by peace, or there would have been no war. For that late "United States," now no more, of whose remaining effects McClellan is appointed administrator. Not only morally but technically the very act of negotiating, the very presentation of the credentials of the agent of McClellan to the foreign Secretary of Jeff. Davis, is a full and complete acknowledgment of the independence of the Confederate States. A treaty regulating terms of intercourse may or may not follow. The whole point for which the rebels have been fighting—disunion—will have been conceded by McClellan's first advance. There is no escape from this proposition. European powers can immediately recognize them without complaint on our part. The whole world would see that a national convention between two nations, each of which had already recognized the fact of the separate independence of the other could only be an [illegible] national convention.

3. But let us suppose the convention called, would any Union or "submission" delegates be sent there from the South? Would they have any different terms to present than those which Lee's army now presents, viz: unimpaired hostility to the Union, not to be conquered but by force? If they were not satisfied with a National Congress in which they outvoted us, would they be satisfied with a National Convention in which we would outvote them?

4. But we could have no convention without an armistice, and we could have no armistice except on such terms as Jeff. Davis would choose to grant. "Beggars must not be choosers." "Armistice and a Convention," the only policies named in the "Democratic" platform are not rights to be commanded, but favors to be asked by [illegible], granted by Davis or withheld, as he chooses, or granted on his own terms only. He, his press, his Secretary of State, have all told us that he would [illegible] no armistice except on equal terms. [illegible] will withdraw his armies from our territories if we will withdraw ours from his. [illegible] will withdraw his privateers if we will withdraw our blockade. Why should he [illegible] other terms than these when he is to [illegible] his own terms? Will he fear war [illegible] the administration which was elected on the one point that war had already failed? Of course not. An armistice having once been made all the rebels will then need will be delay—time for our people to become reconciled to dishonor—time for our soldiers, triumphant in battle but whipped at the polls, to disband and return in shame to their homes, leaving the bones of every battlefield except Gettysburg in a foreign land. Armistice is disunion, negotiation is recognition. Time and delay will do the rest. Why pursue these consequences further. We choose to vote that "we are whipped" which is the essence of the Chicago Platform, [illegible] need not prove it. None will take the [illegible] deny it.

PENDLETON ENDORSES THE PLATFORM.

Belmont and other high Copperhead leaders withheld the customary notice from their Presidential nominee in order to prevent him from writing a letter of acceptance. Pendleton, not to be bluffed off in that [illegible] of way, was determined to accept the [illegible], so he spread himself all out on [illegible], Ohio, on the 16th, in his [illegible] in which he spoke unctuously of [illegible] Democratic party, whose beneficent principles [illegible] solemnly announced in National [illegible].

The particular "beneficent principle" [illegible] tickles his fancy is the plank which [illegible] that the war is a "failure," and demands "immediate suspension of hostilities." Pendleton is a State Sovereignty [illegible] believes in the right of secession; [illegible] any State may lawfully withdraw from the Union whenever she pleases, [illegible] the National Government has no [illegible] right to resist such act of secession. For did he not say in the debate [illegible] of Representatives, on January [illegible] these Southern States cannot [illegible], and if you gentlemen cannot [illegible] hearts to grant their demands [illegible] leave the family mansion, I would signalize their departure by the tokens of love. I would bid them farewell so tenderly that they would forever be touched by the recollection of it. And if, in the vicissitudes of their separate existence they should desire to come together with us again in one common Government, there should be no pride to be humiliated, there should be no wound inflicted from my hand to be healed. They should come and be welcome to the place they now occupy."

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

We trust the loyal people will take notice of the fact that that most malignant enemy of the United States, the London *Times*, in quoting the Chicago Convention to prove that the Union is irreparably divided and destroyed. Among the foreign items brought by the last steamer, is the following:

> The London *Times* continues sanguine as to the Chicago movement leading to peace between the North and South, and says:
>
> "We trust the public will admit that they have not been misguided by our comments on this obstinate contest. The great fact which we asserted from the first is now placed beyond the reach of controversy. We said the North could never subdue the South, and the North has now proclaimed the same conclusions."

The "great fact" which the organ of British toryism asserted from the first was, that "the great republic is dead," and it now quotes the Democratic party to prove it. Since our troubles commenced, we have had no other enemy, in any quarter of the world, so swift to malign and so eager to misrepresent us, as the London *Times*. Even in the above extract from its columns we find the same brazen untruthfulness which has marked its course toward us from the beginning. It calls the disloyal and wretched conclave, which assembled here one month ago to nominate McClellan, "the North." "*The North* has now proclaimed the same conclusions." We grant that the Chicago Convention proclaimed the same conclusions; we grant that the Democratic party did everything in their power to aid and encourage the rebellion, and destroy the Union; but the North will proclaim *its* conclusions in November—the same conclusions that it proclaimed at Mobile, Atlanta, Bunker Hill and Fisher's Hill. Loyal Americans can always learn the path of safety by studying the wishes of the aristocracy of Great Britain, and taking the course most obnoxious to them. The government of the United States has been a standing refutation of all their theories for three-quarters of a century. Land monopoly and privileged classes find a perpetual menace in the very fact of our existence as a nation. They see in the three hundred thousand slave drivers of rebeldom their own counterparts, their own cousins in the relationship of robbery. Hence they are actuated by the two-fold impulse—fear and hatred of the growth of Democratic institutions on the one hand, and natural sympathy for the negro-breeding aristocracy on the other. The London *Times*, whose proprietors have been admitted to a kind of back door association with the lords of the empire, has become their organ. It feels the same antipathy to the "great republic" which a snob entertains for a working man, and the same affection for the rebels which the imitator of slavery feels for slavery itself.

We congratulate the friends of the Union that this bitter enemy of American freedom and greatness has proclaimed the true meaning of the Chicago platform. It has reflected the spirit of the Democratic party to the letter. Peace and disunion are the daily and nightly prayer of all the enemies of free government in the world, and they see its answer in the action of the Democratic party.

JACKSON'S ADVICE.

We print in another column two letters written during the winter of 1832 by President Jackson, upon the topic of nullification. It will be seen that the maintenance of the Union was not a matter of doubt in Old Hickory's mind, nor did he regard that maintenance as of interest to the American people alone, but to the whole world. In his second letter he strikes the key note of success. He demands that the people shall help him by their voice and support, well knowing the effect unanimity would have upon the South Carolina nullifiers. "Rebellion," he says, "must not only be promptly met and put down, but frowned down by public opinion." The views of Old Hickory then are applicable now, and, were he living now, would be expressed with increased emphasis. We commend them to the people of the North, and especially to Democrats. They have been wont to regard Andrew Jackson as the exponent of their faith and the oracle of their advice. Let them follow them and frown down rebellion. Let them give their support and encouragement to the Administration in its efforts to suppress that rebellion. Unanimity will hasten the day of success.

WHAT MR. WEBSTER DID SAY.

Some anonymous correspondent at Ripon, Wisconsin, sends us a card with the following printed upon it:

> EXTRACT FROM A SPEECH DELIVERED MARCH 7, 1850, BY DANIEL WEBSTER.
>
> "If the infernal fanatics and abolitionists ever get power in their hands, they will override the Constitution, set the Supreme Court at defiance, change and make laws to suit themselves, lay violent hands on those who differ with them in their opinions, or dare question their infallibility, and finally bankrupt the country and deluge it with blood."

Upon the back of the card is the following:

> "RIPON, WIS.
>
> We have just seen this speech recorded in the Congressional Globe, and if you undertake to deny it you are the same as all other dam abolitionist a dm Liar."

Apart from the doubtful English of our anonymous Little Mackerel and his superfluous and profane epithets which we advise him to mend, we must deny his statement by again asserting that this extract is not Webster's Seventh of March Speech, nor any other of his speeches. Neither do we make any verbal quibbles. There is nothing avowing that sentiment in his speech. On the other hand, if our Ripon Mackerel will read the Seventh of March Speech carefully as printed in the *Congressional Globe*, he will find upon page 480, first column, the following:

> "There is not a chapter in our history respecting public measures and public men, more full of what should create surprise—more full of what does create, in my mind, *extreme mortification*, THAN THAT OF THE CONDUCT OF THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY."

S. CORNING JUDD.

Mr. S. Corning Judd, the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant Governor, has peculiar claims to the votes of his Irish fellow-citizens. Originally a Whig, and an office-holder under Fillmore, he became a violent Native-American in 1856, and edited a Know-Nothing paper in Syracuse, N. Y., called the *Daily Star*. The transition from the K. N.'s to the O. A. K.'s, where we find him now, was easy and natural. None were more vociferous than he in crying "*Put none but Americans on guard*;" none are more obsequious now in soliciting the support of persons of foreign birth. "My German and Irish fellow-citizens, your most sweet voices!"

Benedict Arnold Endorsed.

The Democrats held a meeting in the street, in Terre Haute, last Thursday evening. Mr. Mack and Col. Cookerly addressed the company present, about half of whom were Democrats. At the close of Cookerly's speech, many voices called for Washburne, the Republican candidate for Congress. Washburne mounted the box, holding in his hand a copy of a speech of Dan Voorhees, inside of which he had pinned a certain letter of Benedict Arnold. He said, "Democrats, I hold in my hand a speech of Daniel Voorhees, will you hear me." To this were answers of "Yes, yes." Washburne read:

> "Who among you dare speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisoned your sons, drags you to the field of battle, and is daily deluging your country with blood."

"Democrats, do you endorse that?" said Washburne. "Yes, yes. Read it all," shouted the Democrats. "But," replied the speaker, "that is not the speech of Voorhees, but of Benedict Arnold, the traitor. Do you endorse it now?"

"Yes, no, yes, no," roared the Democrats, and Babel seemed likely to come again. The Democrats were angry.

A Remarkable Letter.

A remarkable letter by Henry S. Foote, rebel member of Congress from Tennessee, addressed to the "Free and Independent Citizens of the Confederate States," is published in the Richmond *Whig*. He thinks very favorably of the Chicago Convention whose platform, he argues "is in distinct and irreconcilable opposition to the further prosecution of the war," and asserts that as "justice, humanity, etc., demand immediate efforts for cessation of hostilities, forbid the idea that any coercion is favored." He next contends that the Convention of States called for by the platform can be in reality only a deliberative body with no legislative power whatsoever, and that it was so understood by the Democrats at Chicago. He thinks there would be no danger of Southern delegates being "seduced into re-construction under the Federal Constitution," and that the Democrats would soon see its impossibility. He concedes McClellan's availability as undoubted, and says "his willingness to run upon a genuine peace platform commits him fully as to his future action in the event of his election." He thinks it hardly possible that the Chicago nominee can be defeated, but should such be the case, does not believe that the Democrats would submit to the outrageous despotism at Washington for four years longer. He concludes as follows: "I venture to predict, therefore, that should McClellan and Pendleton be defeated, the States in which the Republican ticket shall be found to have failed, with a view to secure themselves from threatened enslavement, will themselves promptly secede from the Federal Union; that one or more new Confederacies, based on the State Right principles, will be immediately formed, which must naturally seek a military alliance with the Confederate States, after which this most unnatural and exhausting war would be soon promptly brought to an end."

HOW THE SOLDIERS VOTE.

York Hospital, Pa., is a very extensive one. It has admitted since January 29, 1862, no less than 8,369 sick or wounded soldiers. There was remaining Sept. 25, 1,654 men in the hospital. A vote was taken on the 24th inst. for President, with the following result. A majority of the patients belong to Pennsylvania:

Wards.	Lincoln.	McClellan.	Lin. Maj.
1 and 2	122	26	96
3	59	28	31
4	54	21	33
5	76	20	56
6	76	19	57
7	70	40	30
8 (Ball)	57	30	27
9	81	26	55
10	88	28	60
11	64	24	40
12	56	14	42
13	82	24	58
14	60	32	28
15	75	8	67
16	58	7	51
17	77	18	59
	1,159	[illegible]	773
Officers	38	5	33
Guards	32	5	27
	1,230	368	[illegible]

An Immense Liar.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Times.]

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 27.

> Notwithstanding the rain last night, and a cold misty, dreary morning and forenoon, over 10,000 people assembled in this city to hear the address of Hon. James C. Robinson, Democratic candidate for Governor. There would have been at least twice that many present but for the very unpropitious weather.

This is a *Rust*-y old lie. Seeing that the entire Copperhead vote of Lee County is barely 1,000, it is hardly probable that more than half of the party were present at the meeting. "But for the unpropitious weather there would have been twice as many present"—that is 20,000. Lee County contains but 17,651 inhabitants, men, women, and children, and nearly three-fourths of the population are Republicans. This fellow is trying to make up by dint of brazen falsehood for the paucity of the numbers at Copperhead meetings, in order to infuse a little hope and animation into the rank and file elsewhere. He lies to order and gets his bread and butter by it.

A Good Little Story for Georgey McClellan.

Once upon a time an Irishman was hanged for murder. He had a friend, who desired to break the news gently to his relatives in the old country. So he wrote that their dear cousin had been called upon to address a large number of his fellow citizens in the open air, and that just as he had reached the most eloquent part of his discourse he accidently kicked over the *platform*, and broke his neck.

☞ The re-union of the Fremont faction in the State of New Jersey may be now regarded as being complete. It is expected that nearly every vote of this party at the Presidential election will be cast for Lincoln. The recent Republican State Convention at Trenton expressed their gratification with this result by electing the President of the Fremont Club of Hoboken, Dr. E. Lowenthal, the District Elector for the Fifth District of New Jersey. The Fremont men of New Jersey expect that their brethren in other States will follow their example and come out for Lincoln, as every vote cast for a third candidate, or not cast at all, would, though adding little to the chance of success of the Disunion party, decrease the majority which ought to be overwhelming for the party of the Union.

☞ The Charleston *Mercury* of the 5th of September says:

> "If we hold our own and prevent further military successes on the part of our foes, there is every prospect that McClellan will be elected, and *his election upon the Chicago platform must lead to peace and our independence*."

Every Copperhead who votes the McClellan ticket votes for granting the independence of the rebels. No other construction can be honestly put on the Chicago platform. The rebel Democrats so understand it. So do the Vallandigham class of peace sneaks in the North.

☞ The Maine Legislature is figured up by the Bangor *Whig*, as follows: Senate—30 Unionists, 1 doubtful. House—122 Unionists, 28 Democrats—a gain of one from last year. It is probable that a Democratic Senator in Aristook is chosen, which will leave the entire Democratic strength in joint ballot at 29 to 153 Unionists. A very satisfactory majority.

☞ "All the newspapers speak of the pirates who seized the two steamers on Lake Erie as if they were Confederates.—*Chicago Times*.

And they were—"except six." And there were six McClellan Copperheads of Sandusky. See telegraph dispatches.

☞ "I deny that General McClellan is opposed to peace."—*Fernando Wood*.

A Financier's View of the Military, Political and Financial Prospects.

[From Thompson's New York Commercial Report of Sept. 24.]

LOOKING AHEAD.—To our view, peace is near at hand.

If Lincoln is re-elected, the South will give up, and the Union will be re-established without re-establishing slavery. If McClellan is elected, the Union will be re-established with slavery, as before the rebellion. With McClellan, the Southern debt will be engrafted on the debt of the country.

Slavery ended or slavery perpetuated is the great point in the election. The second great point is the Confederate debt. All other questions are open for debate, for political effect, and it is quite out of the question to say whether the theories of the Republican or the Democratic party will best restore and build up the nation.

Peace is near at hand, one way or another, and it becomes of interest to study its bearings on business, prices, etc.

That there will be panics, and a severe financial revulsion, at or soon after the close of the war, we have no doubt. Therefore, wisdom says, be out of debt. What next? Hold that class of property or security that will be the least affected by the revulsion. The true test in this respect is, to see what property stands at former prices, or near thereto, and what has doubled or trebled since the war. That which has gone up will come down; and that which has gone up most will have the greatest fall.

The Omnibus System in New York.

We occasionally hear a man denounce the street cars as a nuisance, and declare that he wishes to see the omnibus system restored. The N. Y. *Herald* thus describes how that system works in New York on the streets where it is still retained:

> A person who undertakes to ride up or down Broadway in an omnibus exposes himself to physical discomforts and vexations of spirit almost too numerous to mention. In the first place he works his passage by passing up other people's fares. When exhausted by this graceful and pleasing exercise, he is expected to give up his seat to a lady and hang on by a strap. Gallantly consenting, he becomes involved in a personal squabble, apparently tending to a personal conflict with the insolent driver, who persists in giving the lady a ticket instead of her change. If anybody hands up a fifty cent stamp, the driver keeps it a few moments and then returns it with the remark that it is counterfeit. The passenger examines his stamp, and finds that the driver has substituted a counterfeit for the one originally handed to him; but of course there is no legal evidence upon this point, and, after an animated discussion and a few oaths, the driver remains master of the situation. In the meanwhile all the other passengers are without their change, and some of them, arriving at their places of destination, get out without it, greatly to the emolument of the driver. The ladies, worried by all this clatter and hard swearing, take any sort of change they can obtain, and hurry out of the omnibus, to be jerked off their feet and thrown upon the slippery pavement by the premature starting of the vehicle. So the old victims are shuffled off and new victims are crowded in, and the omnibus rattles along, the worst managed institution in the country.

COPPERHEADISM UNMASKED.

Military Trial of H. H. Dodd—Startling Disclosures Made.

WHAT THE SONS OF LIBERTY PROPOSED TO DO.

Plan to Assassinate a United States Detective—General Uprising Fixed for August—Vallandigham to Give the Signal—Greek Fire and Hand-Grenades—The Bloody Programme of Northern Traitors.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 27.

The case of Harrison H. Dodd excites great interest in this city. The examination of witnesses on the part of the Government commenced to-day before the Military Commission, brevet Brig. Gen. Colgrove President. A considerable number of persons of both sexes were present, listening to the proceedings.

Felix G. Stidger testified that Dr. Bowles gave him the first information respecting the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He was sent by Capt. S. E. Jones, Provost Marshal, to learn particulars of the organization. He had another interview with Bowles about the 20th of May, 1864, and was regularly initiated into the Order of the Sons of Liberty. This was about the 5th or 6th of June. He was instructed in the third degree by Mr. Harris, Secretary of the Grand Council of this State. He first met Dodd in the office of Mr. Bingham, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*. He had a letter of introduction to Dodd from Judge Bullitt. The letter was produced in court.

The conversation witness had with Dodd related to Mr. Coffin, a United States detective, who was to be assassinated. Dodd said such men would have to be dispatched. The persons connected in this matter at that time were Mr. Dodd, Harrison, Dr. Bowles, Milligan, Dr. Humphrey, and R. J. Gatling. There were a number of others whose names the witness could not remember. *Persons* were not admitted to the meetings of the order of the Sons of Liberty without a password. Witness was, at the time, Secretary of the Grand Council for the State of Kentucky. He was appointed by the chief officer of the State, Dr. Bullitt, and still holds the position, if such an office exists. The Sons of Liberty was a military organization. It was in this organization that Coffin's murder was discussed, and it was decided emphatically that it should be done.

There was to have been a meeting at Hamilton on the occasion of Mr. Vallandigham's return, at which Coffin was expected to be present. At the meeting referred to, Dodd called on those who would go with him to murder Coffin. Only one man responded, McBride, from Evansville, Ind., and though he knew Coffin, he could not join Dodd. The witness, Bowles, Dodd and Milligan, went to Hamilton, but Coffin could not be found. There were two meetings on the day referred to. At the evening meeting they discussed the military organization of the Sons of Liberty. A number of speeches were made, all full of the oppression and tyranny of the Government, which was to be resisted by force of arms. They expected a definite time to be set for a general uprising, in which they were to seize the United States arsenals in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The rebel prisoners in the States were to be released and armed with arms seized from the arsenals. The number in the Order of the Sons of Liberty was calculated to be 60,000 to 75,000 in Indiana. Illinois was counted on as having a considerable number, and Missouri was believed to be almost unanimous. Ohio was not much counted on. Bowles told the witness that he had his command organized into companies and regiments.

Saw Bowles at Louisville; he was there experimenting with R. C. Bocking in the manufacture of hand grenades and Greek fire, which were to be used in destroying Government property. Bowles said that the Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the Government warehouse at Louisville, and of Government steamers.

The programme of the meeting in Chicago in July, was given by the witness, who said Dodd told him that at Chicago they had agreed to seize the camps and depots of prisoners in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, seize the arsenals in those States, arm the rebel prisoners after being released, and also members of the order, and unite at Louisville. The uprising was to be general in those States and in Missouri, and as much of Kentucky as possible; the data was not fixed definitely, as they were governed in regard to waiting for the rebel armies to operate with them. At a conference with Bowles, Milligan and Walker, it was determined to go ahead on the 15th or 16th of August, and carry out the plan agreed upon, and eventually unite at Louisville.

At the Chicago meeting of the order, there were present, Judge Bullitt, Dr. Bowles, Richard Barrett, of St. Louis, Dodd and John C. Walker; they agreed that the uprising was to take place from the 3d to the 17th of August, as should be finally determined by Vallandigham, the supreme commander of the order, whom they were sworn to obey. Dodd was Grand Commander, and Walker, Bowles, Milligan and Humphrey, Major-Generals for Indiana.

Bullitt had attempted to communicate with Colonel Jessie. A rebel Colonel Siphert, on parole, in Kentucky, was initiated into the order and attempted to get permission to go to Canada, from whence he designed going to Mexico and into the Confederacy.

At Chicago they agreed the order was to meet openly in mass Democratic meetings, and on the day of the uprising, August 6th, were to have a mass meeting at Indianapolis, and carry out their programme. The design of the movement was to carry a portion of the States into the Confederacy. Bowles talked privately about a Northwestern Confederacy.

The constitution, rituals, &c., of the order were exhibited to witnesses and identified as the genuine work of the order. Also the roll of members of the order in Indianapolis, found in Dodd's office, which had been shown to witnesses by Harrison, the Grand Secretary. Without concluding the examination of Mr. Stidger the Court adjourned to eight o'clock to-morrow morning.

SEPTEMBER 28—Felix G. Stidger, a witness for the Government, continued his testimony:

Saw Mr. Harrison at Dodd's; he complained that the order was dilatory in their uprising against the Government. He believed that they had not arms enough to be of service. Dodd said if they did not openly resist, he'd be d—d if he would live under the the present Administration. This was about the last Friday in July. Harrison was Grand Secretary of the State of Indiana.

In respect to the contemplated assassination of Coffin, it was expected to find him at Hamilton, at the Vallandigham meeting, pick a quarrel with him if possible, and shoot him.

The roll of the parent temple of Marion county Indiana, was here shown to the witness, when he was asked to designate the names of such members as he knew belonged to the Order of the Sons of Liberty. He named W. W. Harrison, H. H. Dodd, Joseph Pistine and Dr. Athon. A letter was written to Dodd, Bowles and Pistine, signed "Dick," supposed to be written by Dick Bright, warning them against Coffin, saying he was a United States detective and reported everything they did. Witness met other persons in the Grand Council from other parts of the country. An old gentleman, by the name of Oty, Dr. Lemmer, a Judge Borden, from Allen county; Mr. Everett of Vanderburg county; Mr. Leeb, of the Burnt District, Union county; Mr. Myers, of Laporte county; Mr. A. D. Kegs, of New Amsterdam; witness there became acquainted with these persons, on the 14th of June. He was not sure that Mr. Lasalle, of Cass county, was there. He was elected a member of the Supreme Council of the United States. John G. David was elected on the same day. Mr. H. Heffren was a member of the order. Witness met him in Salem, Indiana, twice; he was the Deputy Grand Commander of the State of Indiana. He was formerly a Lieutenant Colonel of an Indiana regiment. He told witness that he and Dodd had the right to call the order together at any time they might think proper. He also said that the object and intent of the organization was to co-operate with the Confederate forces. The first time he saw witness, he took him for a commissioner from the Confederate forces, and told witness that there were seven regiments of Forrest's men disbanded in Kentucky to remain home for a short time, and to concentrate when necessary. A gentleman asked Heffren why a certain lady was sent to Salem, Indiana. He said they expected trouble in Kentucky, and it would be safer in Salem, Indiana, than in Kentucky. Witness met a man by the name of Piper, in Louisville, who said he resided in Springfield, Illinois. He was a member of the order, and said he was on the staff of Vallandigham. Piper was present at the meeting of the Grand Council in Kentucky and assisted in opening the meeting. He said that James A. Barrett, formerly of St. Louis, was there, chief of Vallandigham's staff, and that Captain Hines, of the rebel army, had charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Johnson's Island. Piper said he had a communication from Vallandigham to Bowles, giving him charge of the releasing of the rebel prisoners at Rock Island, which was to be done at the same time. Hines was then in Canada, waiting for the order to be given and the time to come. Hines was afterward captured with John Morgan. Piper also said that he had attended a meeting of the Grand Council of Illinois; that they had passed a resolution that if Kentucky considered it advisable to resist the enlistment of the negroes the members of the order would prevent the Illinois regiments, or Loyal Leagues, as they were called by the Copperheads, from being sent out of the State by the Government to enforce it; that resolution was unanimously passed by the Grand Council of Illinois.

A conical shell about the size of a 32 pounder was here handed to the witness. He said he saw a similar shell to that at Bocking's room, at the Louisville Hotel, about the 27th or 30th of June. Bowles, Calfus, Charley Miller and others were there. The lower part or butt of the shell screwed off, exhibited an inner shell which, being unscrewed, showed another, inside of which was an iron case to contain the powder. Round this was an aperture to contain the liquid Greek fire, and this inner shell being loose and furnished with a percussion cap, caused an explosion on falling on any object. This infernal machine was intended to be used for the destruction of Government property. A spherical hand-grenade, about three inches in diameter, was here produced, which being unscrewed in the center, showed an inner shell furnished with nipples for percussion caps; the inner shell was to contain the powder or powder and bullets, and the aperture between the inner and outer shell the liquid Greek fire. The shell, or hand-grenade, on being thrown at any object, would explode immediately it touched any object, and everything near it would be ignited. This infernal machine was also explained to those persons named, and Bowles told witness that Greek fire had been used for the destruction of the two boats at Louisville in the spring, also for a number of boats that went down the river in April or May. This Greek fire breaking, he said, would ignite instantly, or it might be made to ignite some time afterward.

The order known as American Knights had been changed as Dodd said, by Judge Bullitt and Mr. Calfus, to the order of the Sons of Liberty, and Dodd wanted me to distribute a new pamphlet or ritual of the order throughout the State. The commands of the Chiefs of the order were paramount to all other laws or orders, and were to be obeyed in opposition to any civil laws or orders of the Government.

The cross-examination was lengthy, Stidger's testimony was strengthened, many new points against the prisoner and the order being developed.

The prisoner had joined the order as a detective, but was supposed to be a *bona fide* member by the order. He had been assigned this work, by Provost Marshal Jones, of Louisville. He did not give any opinion of his own as to Coffin's assassination, but Judge Bullitt's opinion. Dodd and others concurred in that opinion. Never met Coffin in these lodges; knew him, but did not communicate anything to him. Gatling was present at the meeting of the order where Coffin's assassination was discussed.

The witness was asked for a description of Milligan and Humphrey, which was quite correct.

In reference to the military character of the order, he testified that he did not know, personally, that they were armed or drilled, but was told that at the West they were arming, while from the East they expected money. It extended over the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Delaware, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and Kentucky.

Dodd told him he was at Chicago, at the meeting of July 20, and said we came to such conclusions there. Their design was to confine the war to Kentucky, by marching their forces there and co-operating with the rebel forces against the Government, and join them at Louisville. It was a scheme in aid of the rebellion. Dodd and Bowles were confident of success. Dr. Athon counseled caution. He was present at the meeting of the Grand Council, June 14. He advised delay until they were more thoroughly organized, and until they could see what they could do at the polls.

The counsel asked the witness whether Athon did not counsel delay until they knew whether the election was to be controlled by bayonets. He said they should use their military power at the polls, if the Government undertook to control them, and that there would be a time when it would be proper to use their military power against the Government, but it was best to wait till after the election. Athon so stated to me at his office; Judge Bullitt told me Athon gave him the same opinion before; that Mike Bright (Jesse D. Bright's brother) had given Bullitt the same opinion. He thought twenty thousand men could be raised in this State for insurrectionary movements. Vallandigham was elected Supreme Commander in New York, February 22. Witness understood from Piper, that Vallandigham had knowledge of this insurrectionary movement and had given his sanction to it, and had supreme control. The particular day to drill was to be designated by him. I do not know he knew of the action in this State, but understood he did of the action in Chicago. The unwritten work of the order is its signs, etc., and its secret insurrectionary designs and armed co-operation with the South. Dr. Bowles said he knew of a man who would furnish arms of any kind and quantity, at any time the order would designate. The committee of thirteen appointed on the 14th of July were to act in the recess of the Grand Council, and their acts were to be as legal as those of the Council itself. Bocking explained his Greek fire at his room in the Louisville Hotel. Bowles said he was a member. Assisting the South was discussed before him, and he said his machine was the very thing needed.

GRANT'S ARMY.

Gold out of Sight in Richmond—Rebel Paper Absolutely Worthless.

A BRIGADE AND TWO REGIMENTS SENT TO REINFORCE EARLY.

[Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE JAMES, Monday, September 26, 1864.

In recent letters I have given many incidents tending to prove that the end of the war cannot be distant. The signs of rebel exhaustion and waning confidence daily increase. Desertions are more numerous. Refugees come in almost every morning, from Richmond; often a dozen together. Gaunt famine stalks through the streets of the rebel capital, and cannot be driven away. The rebel journals, in each succeeding issue, whine more dismally at the miserable condition of the Confederacy, although their lamentations are partially disguised in brave and reckless rhetoric. These are a few of the tangible and apparent tokens of fast approaching dissolution. But I am glad to be able to add another and more emphatic sign that the death hour is near.

Gold, the sinew of war, is entirely out of the Richmond market. It cannot be bought in Richmond now at any price. Sheridan's first staggering blow, on Monday last, sent the sensitive metal high up the tube of the barometer, and the figures showed a corresponding depreciation of confidence in Confederate paper. The second blow administered by Sheridan caused a further elevation, and brokers held one dollar in gold to be worth thirty ($30) in rebel paper. On Thursday last it was decided that there was no longer any comparative value between gold and Confederate notes, and the former was withdrawn from market. This is a sign of collapse that you may look in vain to find in any Richmond paper, but depend upon its truth. It is told me by one who knows, and gets his information of what happens in rebeldom from trustworthy sources. *Three cents* is the present value at Richmond of a Confederate dollar note. That sum scarcely pays the cost of the engraving and printing, without considering the paper, and that is high-priced.

It is the impression here in well-informed circles that Early will gather up his shattered army for a stand at Lynchburg. Lee is reinforcing him. He has already sent him, within the past two days, one brigade and two regiments besides.

Affairs at Dutch Gap are progressing surely, if not so fast as was at first anticipated. It is hoped that we shall celebrate the opening of the canal before two weeks are gone. I have seen specimens of coal from a stratum discovered in the excavation. The Virginians already have extensive coal mines in the adjacent county of Chesterfield, and this vein at Dutch Gap may be connected with them. We are not only making a valuable "internal improvement," but also developing the mineral wealth of the State. Surely, Virginians, ye should be grateful.

The thoughtlessness of certain newspaper scribes, in writing of matters with which they and the public have no special concern, and the publication of which is apt to give "aid and comfort" to the enemy, has called forth a circular from Gen. Butler for their future guidance. Every correspondent with the Army of the James, or in the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, has received one of these circulars, and the one addressed to me I send for publication, with the simple remark that I heartily coincide in the General's idea of the matter.

H. J. W.

The Coming Fight Between Coburn and Mace.

[From the London Times, Sept. 14.]

On Tuesday there was a great gathering of patrons of the prize ring at Aleck Keene's, the Three Tuns, Moore street, Soho, to witness the arrangements for depositing a portion of the £500 stakes on the forthcoming fight for the championship between Jem Mace and Joe Coburn. The final deposit will be made on Tuesday next. It has been settled that the fight shall take place on Tuesday, the 4th of October, and that if by the 22d instant the place of fighting has not been decided upon, the men or their deputies are to toss, for choice of some place in Ireland from one hundred miles and over twenty miles of Dublin. At present the betting is not very brisk; but odds are given in favor of Mace.

Gen. Hooker in the Field Again.

Major General Hooker received orders at a late hour on Monday night to report immediately to the Secretary of War for assignment to duty. The General accordingly left the Astor House yesterday morning, and arrived in Washington last evening. The exact nature or field of the General's future action is not yet known. The public, however, will be delighted to know that such a gallant leader is soon again to be in the saddle, aiding to give the finishing blows to the rebellion. The General's brief period of retirement has been a season of much needed rest and social enjoyment, and he returns with a renewed zest for vigorous service.—*New York Times, Sept. 28.*

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Success Already assured, and Why.

The Electoral Votes—Prospects in the East—Doubtful States—The Ranks Closing Up.

[Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1864.

That which in no fortnight of the past four months, till the last, could have been said, is now undisputable. Unless some unforeseen circumstances should, within the next month, derange all calculations, the result of the Presidential election is already assured, and what remains is a mere question of majorities. Some wonderful turn of fortune might enable the rebel armies to defeat Mr. Lincoln—no power at the North can possibly do it, unless through sheer confidence his friends should now neglect their work.

Readers of the *Gazette* will bear me witness that I have not usually erred on the side of being over sanguine. I am sure that I am more cautious than ever in thus declaring the absolute certainty of Mr. Lincoln's election. Look at the electoral votes. Here are the States which every man in his senses knows to be sure for the Union ticket:

	Electoral votes.
Maine	7
New Hampshire	5
Massachusetts	12
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	5
Wisconsin	8
Delaware	3
Maryland	7
Oregon	3
Ohio	21
Illinois	16
Michigan	8
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5

The Electoral College is reduced by the absence of the rebel States to two hundred and twenty-six. A majority elects, and one hundred and fourteen votes now make a majority. Above we have one hundred and nineteen certain, for Mr. Lincoln. Let them wrangle as they may then, for their chances in Pennsylvania and New Jersey—*this* settles the question.

It will be seen that I have left wholly out of the above list the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Connecticut, New Jersey, Kentucky and Missouri. Give every one of them to the Peace Democracy, and they would fall short of success. I know that in each of them our friends have strong hopes, and are working enthusiastically; but still I am inclined to think that a fair estimate of the present probabilities would yield the three last named to Mr. McClellan.

As to the others I do not think there is to-day a reasonable doubt. No man knows Pennsylvania better than Gen. Simon Cameron, or Col. Jno. W. Forney. A private note received here the other day, from Gen. Cameron, expressed the most absolute confidence of success. Col. Forney, after a thorough tour of the doubtful portions of the State, is not less sanguine. No one knows New York better than Horace Greeley; a private note from him, dated yesterday, says we shall carry the State, though the enemy will move all below to beat us. The concurrent testimony of all other leaders in New York says the same thing. As to Connecticut I have seen no Unionist there who doubts the result. Of Indiana more must be known in Cincinnati than Washington.

Giving to the Peaceable-Warfare party New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana, Kentucky and Missouri (and no reasonable Democrat pretends to claim any others,) I have shown that Mr. Lincoln would still have 119 electoral votes, or five more than are necessary for his election. But now add in to the 119 the other States almost equally certain for Mr. Lincoln, and the score stands thus:

	Votes.
New York	33
Pennsylvania	26
Connecticut	6
Indiana	13
States before enumerated	119
Total	197

While giving to McClellan what he is not at all certain to get, though it constitutes his only show, his side foots up thus:

	Votes.
New Jersey	7
Kentucky	11
Missouri	11
Grand total	29

There are substantial reasons for all this confidence. Since the Chicago Convention, I have been in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland. There was everywhere the same overwhelming reaction in popular feeling, started by the boldness of the treason at Chicago; and stimulated by the splendid successes of our arms and the universal conviction that the rebellion visibly draws near its end. A month before all had been gloom and depression; to military disasters were added complaints of Executive mistakes; men were looking to a new convention and another nomination as the doubtful remedies that alone presented a possibility of saving us from utter defeat. Now all this is changed. The news from Atlanta and the news from Chicago combined to brace the public mind as no tonic in the Dispensatory ever braced the nerves of an invalid.

Meanwhile the ranks close up. Glorious old Ben Wade, too frank ever to conceal a dissatisfaction, mounts the stump and gives all the more weight to his denunciations of McClellan by the unconcealed dislike to his own candidate, he is conquering for the good of the country. Winter Davis leads the radical emancipationists of Maryland in the same direction. Fremont withdraws. Horace Greeley goes heartily into the contest, the man who has more personal reasons for disliking Mr. Lincoln than any other Union leader, magnanimously overlooks gross personal affronts, and sinks all personal considerations, that he may give the weight of his great name and influence to the country in promoting the Union cause.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS FROM GEN. JACKSON.

Good Advice for the Present Day.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, Sept. 24.]

The following letters of President Andrew Jackson, which have never before been published, have been handed us by the gentleman to whom they were written. They contain sentiments and advice which we recommend to all who love the Union now:

> WASHINGTON, November 2, 1832.
>
> MY DEAR SIR:—I have just received your letter of the 31st ultimo, with the enclosure, for which I thank you.
>
> I am well advised of the views and proceedings of the great leading nullifiers of the South, in my native State (S. C.), and weep for its fate, and over the delusion into which the people are led by the wickedness, ambition and folly of their leaders. I have no doubt of the intention of their leaders first to alarm the other States to submit to their views rather than a dissolution of the Union should take place. If they fail in this, to cover their own disgrace and wickedness, to nullify the tariff, and secede from the Union.
>
> We are wide awake here. The Union will be preserved, rest assured of this. There has been too much blood and treasure shed to obtain it, to let it be surrendered without a struggle. Our liberty, and that of the whole world, rests upon it, as well as the peace, prosperity and happiness of these United States. It must be perpetuated. I have no time to say more. My health is good, improved by the travel. With a tender of my kind salutations to you and your amiable family, I am sincerely your friend,
>
> ANDREW JACKSON.
>
> Col. J. A. Hamilton.
>
> WASHINGTON, December 6, 1832.
>
> MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 3d instant is just received. I accord with you fully in the propriety of the people giving fully and freely their sentiments and opinions on nullification, and the course pursued by South Carolina in her late proceedings.
>
> The ordinance passed, when taken into connection with the Governor's message, is rebellion and war against the Union; the raising of troops under them, to resist the laws of the United States, is absolute treason. The crisis must be, and as far as my constitutional and legal powers go, will be met with energy and firmness. Therefore the propriety of the public voice being heard, and it ought now to be spoken in a voice of thunder that will make the leaders of the nullifiers tremble, and will cause the good citizens of South Carolina to retrace their steps, and adhere to that Constitution of perpetual Union they have sworn to support. This treasonable procedure against the Union is a blow against not only our liberties, but the liberties of the world.
>
> This nullifying movement in the South has done us great injury abroad, and must not only be promptly met and put down, but frowned down by public opinion. It is, therefore, highly proper for the people to speak all over the Union.
>
> I am preparing a proclamation to the people of the South, and as soon as officially advised of these rebellious proceedings, will make a communication to Congress. I can say no more, as I am surrounded at present, and bid you for the present adieu.
>
> ANDREW JACKSON.
>
> Colonel J. A. Hamilton.

The Politics of the Methodists.

The Pittsburg, Penn., Annual Conference has just uttered the feelings and politics of the entire body of Methodist Protestants in the United States, in five patriotic resolutions, unanimously passed. Here they are, bugle-toned and cheery:

The Hon. Henry Winter Davis.

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 21, 1864.—The Hon. Henry Winter Davis will speak for Lincoln, Johnson, and Free Constitution, and against McClellan, Pendleton and Slavery, at Elkton Cecil County, Md., on Tuesday next, the 27th inst. This closes up our ranks here, and the 14th of October will make Maryland forever free.

The lines are now closed up. The gallant Champion of liberty in Maryland, who has battled Slavery long and well, is again on the war path. By that act the result is secured.

☞ For the benefit of those who cannot find the word "Copperhead" in the dictionary, we give the following analysis of it:

C onspiracy.
O pposition to the war.
P eace on any terms.
P iracy.
E nmity to the Union.
R ecognition of the "C. S. A."
H atred to the Government.
E arnest sympathy with the traitors.
A narchy.
D isloyalty.

THE GUNBOAT GENERAL.

More Testimony of Cowardice and Incapacity.

We have already made some extracts from Dr. MARKS' Peninsula Campaign which shows what sort of a General McClellan was.

As Dr. Marks is a regular minister in good standing in the Old School Presbyterian Church, and is well known as a gentleman of unblemished character, we think it right that our readers, and the country, should have the full benefit of his testimony, as he was an eye witness of most of the scenes and incidents which he relates. In the work alluded to above, speaking of McClellan's retreat, he says, page 255:

On page 257 Dr. Marks gives additional proof, at least of a circumstantial kind, of McClellan's absence on the gunboat on the occasion of the battle of Malvern Hill.

We quote:

Speaking of the disgraceful retreat after the battle of Malvern Hill, he says, on page 294:

Again, on page 298 the worthy chaplain declares positively that McClellan was on the gunboat on the day of the battle of Malvern Hill, and produces the testimony of Dr. Jas. Rogers, who was on the same boat the same day, in proof of what he declares. He says McClellan "remained on board until a late hour in the afternoon. * * * Dr. James Rogers, Brigade Surgeon of Robinson's brigade, who had been ill with fever for several days, was likewise on this steamer, and afterwards related to me the events and scenes of that day as they came under his eye."

McClellan's departure from the boat, at a late hour in the afternoon, is explained by Dr. Marks in the following paragraph on page 299:

> "Gen. Heintzelman had sent to him a message that the troops noticed his absence, and it was exerting a depressing influence on them, and he could not be answerable for the consequences if he longer held himself so far aloof from the scene of action and danger."

The testimony against McClellan is overwhelming. A man who would thus betray his country and sacrifice the brave men who for a time actually idolized him, will not certainly be deemed worthy, by any considerable portion of the American people, of the high position of President of the United States.

McCLELLAN'S LOYALTY.

More Testimony—Treachery to the Union Cause—He offered to Serve the Rebellion.

To the members of the National Union Club Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: I am in possession of your note, in which you ask me if I remember having made certain assertions at the rooms of the National Union Club in January last, on my return from the rebel lines, in regard to Gen. George B. McClellan and Clement L. Vallandigham, and desiring to know if I would reiterate said statement.

I recollect perfectly well having made certain statements in regard to the two persons named, and in presence of several members of the Club.

In response to your inquiry if I would repeat said statement, I would answer by saying: First, that while the battle before Richmond, Va., in 1862, was still progressing, and immediately after Gen. McClellan had fallen back from before that city, in company with a friend, an officer in the rebel service, who was prevented from joining his command in the fight in question, on account of a wound received at the battle of Seven Pines, and being provided with a special permit from the War Department at Richmond, I visited the fortifications around Richmond, and advanced to a distance of about two miles north of that city, where we met Col. Gayle, of the 12th Alabama (rebel) regiment, who was a particular friend of the officer in whose company I was, also Lieut. Col. Pickens, of the same regiment, with whom I had the advantage of a personal acquaintance. The Colonel was superintending the disinterment of a number of cases of United States rifles, which lay buried in the ground and in rows, the soil heaped over them as if they were graves. Four of the cases of rifles were already unburied when I reached the spot, and I had the (to me unpleasant) satisfaction of handling some of those guns, which had already been taken out of the cases.

I heard Col. Gayle say that the interment of these guns was known at the War Department (rebel) even before McClellan's retreat from before that city.

On the inquiry of my friend and Dr. Kelly, of the rebel army, from Col. Gayle, if he thought it had been intended that said guns should fall into the hands of the Confederates, the Colonel answered in the affirmative and concluded by saying, "Mac's all right."

Not more than a hundred yards distant from this spot, Lieut. Col. Pickens pointed out to me a number of ambulances—two hundred and ten in number—and said he had assisted at their capture, and that, when captured, the horses belonging to said ambulances were hitched, some to trees and some to the rear of the ambulances. And I was then in the employ of the United States, it was my business to gather as much information in regard to military matters as possible, and on my inquiry of Col. Pickens if he thought these ambulances had been intended to be in the same "bargain" as the rifles, he said, "I don't see what else they should have been intended for, they were just where you see them, and the horses hitched where you see them, while the fight was going on right here."

Presently some whisky was handed round, and we all drank a toast to "Little Mac."

About the month of April, of the same year, as I was going from Richmond to Mobile, in company with Lieutenant Wiltz and Dr. Knoed, of Missouri, and Dr. Fontleroy, of Virginia, the two latter gentlemen being of the rebel General Price's staff, we met with Brigadier General Watson, of Alabama. General Watson said in my presence that then, or at any time after the war, he would give satisfactory proof that Geo. B. McClellan, of the Federal army, at the outbreak of the rebellion, and during the preliminary arrangements for the organization of the Confederate army, had offered his services to the Confederate Government, but that as the Confederate Government had resolved to give rank in preference to officers formerly in the United States service, according to seniority of rank, they could not give to McClellan what he desired, as other officers ranked him in seniority; and that General McClellan having become offended at this, then offered his services to the United States.

In December, 1862, I had occasion to call on Governor Shorter, of Alabama, who was then sojourning at the Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama. Governor Shorter then introduced me to Gen. Watson, who was present. The General recognized me immediately. And, as the Governor resumed a conversation with another person in the room, I, while in conversation with the General, had occasion to refer to our trip to Mobile, and I purposely brought about the conversation in reference to General McClellan, and General Watson reiterated the statement he had previously made in regard to McClellan.

In regard to Clement L. Vallandigham, the Ohio traitor, I will say that during his sojourn at Richmond he was repeatedly closeted with Jeff. Davis, James A. Seddon, the rebel Secretary of War, and Judah P. Benjamin, the rebel Secretary of State.

During my visit to Richmond at that epoch, I learned from reliable sources (rebel officials) that this Ohio traitor had pledged his word to the rebel authorities that if the Democratic party at the North succeeded in electing their candidate at the next Presidential election he would use all his influence to obtain peace on the basis of a recognition of the Confederate States as a *separate and independent government*.

Moreover during my stay at Richmond, having called on Mr. Benjamin, the Secretary of State, with a view to obtain an interview on business of a private character, I was told by an official in attendance at the Department of State—who of course believed me to be a loyal Confederate—that it was uncertain when I could chance to see Mr. Benjamin; and that as the visitor of Mr. Benjamin was Mr. Vallandigham, whom this official styled the "Ohio refugee," the conference might be protracted to a late hour. On that day, although I waited until after the hour for transacting business at that department, I did not get to see Mr. Benjamin.

At that time, divers were the rumors in private circles among the rebels that Vallandigham had pledged himself to the Confederate cause. Of this the War Department at Washington was informed in a report made by me and other Government agents.

Great were the expectations of the rebels during my last visit within their lines, if this Vallandigham faction succeeded in electing their candidate to the Presidency.

Very respectfully yours, etc.,

EMILE BOURLIER.

PHILADELPHIA, September 24, 1864.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S BRAVERY.

More Proof of His Poltroonery.

The N. Y. *Tribune* of the 27th inst. publishes the following letter from an ex-officer of the gunboat Galena, on board of which Gen. McClellan took refuge during the battle of Malvern Hill. It says, "we have the name of this officer and can vouch for his respectability."

> THE GUNBOAT GENERAL.
>
> To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.
>
> SIR: The political horizon being narrowed down to the two issues of a free North or a pusillanimously degraded one, and as Geo. B. McClellan has linked himself with the latter course, I cannot longer remain silent. Permit me as an ex-officer of the iron-clad steamer Galena, to remark that Gen. McClellan has denied his remembrance of having been on board the gunboat when he was examined before the Commission.
>
> The memory of the party appears weaker than that of the inferior at the present time.
>
> Now I solemnly declare that during the most critical and perilous time of that last day's battle at Malvern Hill, Gen. Geo. B. McClellan (with his staff, the French Princes) *was on board of our vessel. I also affirm that the aforesaid General did not go ashore at that place, but remained on board during the time the heaviest and most decisive fighting was done.*
>
> Moreover, I asseverate that only once during that time did a message pass between him and the bleeding, staggering army on shore, all other communication being by flag-signal from our top, surrounded with smoke of ship and shore. Oftentimes even this was obliged to be delayed until the smoke could clear away.
>
> I charge Gen. McClellan solemnly and as before God with being *absent from his army at their most intense hour of trial—with as falsely enjoying his cigar on the quarter-deck awning of the Galena*, while his army were driven beneath the guns of our navy, and saved, as he himself admits, only by them.
>
> I charge him with this, and before the entire nation challenge him and his (from the Woods up to himself) to the proof.
>
> My proof can be found in the *national archives*, signed and vouched for (as such documents must be) *by the commander and deck officers of the vessel*. The character of Capt. (now Commodore) John Rodgers (of the Atlanta affair) will perhaps redeem his name from aspersions of men too cowardly to fight for the cause they secretly admire.
>
> Let the log-book of the Galena—the official one—be published. The nation demands, and the assailed honor of our American Napoleon also demands its publication.
>
> "IRON-CLAD."
>
> NEW YORK, Sept. 23, 1864.

A PIOUS SCOUNDREL.

A Hypocritical Horse Thief, Swindler and Base Deceiver.

[From the Cleveland Herald, Sept. 24.]

On the 31st of May last, a man calling himself Wm. Rosea came to Poland, Mahoning county, and put up at the hotel in that place. He professed to be a wealthy man, on the lookout for a good farm on which to settle. He made the acquaintance of several farmers, and at length selected the farm of a man named Lowe, agreeing to buy it for $6,000. He paid $200 down, and was to pay the remainder in a few days, when he was to receive a large sum of money. He said he came from Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., where he was well known. He had $26,000 in a bank in New York, which was to be sent out to him. Rosea persuaded Lowe to let him have a fine black horse, worth considerably more than the $200, which he was to pay for with the farm.

Lowe had a daughter with whom Rosea endeavored to get intimate, professing a great desire to be in her company. Miss Lowe was not at all prepossessed in his favor, and her father also discouraged any further intimacy. Rosea then turned his attention in other directions, and made the acquaintance of the Rev. William Johnston, a Methodist minister who had long lived in Poland and saved up some money. Mr. Johnston had two daughters, and on Rosea remarking to some of the neighbors that he was about to settle down in the neighborhood and must be looking out for a wife, the two oldest daughters were suggested to him to choose from.

One day the third daughter happened to ride by, when Rosea remarked that she was to be his wife, for he had dreamed of her. He then made Mr. Johnston's acquaintance, and paid marked attentions to the young lady in question. Whilst visiting at the house, Rosea professed great piety, making long prayers, and talking with great religious fervency. The old clergyman was completely taken in by his pretensions, and believed that nothing wrong could be done by so good a man.

Rosea talked freely of his wealth and his intentions to settle down. He spoke of his purchase of the Lowe farm, and said that as it did not exactly suit him he should stock it, and give it to Mr. Johnston to live on, in case he should marry the old man's daughter, and should buy a farm in Logan county for himself. The old man gave his consent to Rosea's marriage with his daughter, and the wedding took place soon after.

During his stay in Poland, Rosea deposited in the First National Bank, at Youngstown, $1,100, taking a certificate of deposit therefor. Soon after the marriage he got a carriage and drove to West Liberty, Logan Co., where they put up at a hotel and he made the acquaintance of the people in the neighborhood, and made a bargain with a man named Williams for his farm, agreeing to pay a sum about $6,000. He then went back to Poland with his wife, and pretended to have lost his pocket book with his certificate of deposit. He wanted to draw the money from the bank, but the officers refused to pay unless they were indemnified by a bond. Mr. Johnson and his two sons, deceived by the piety of Rosea, entered into a bond, and Rosea drew the $1,100, besides obtaining about $800 from his father-in-law on other pretenses. He then drove over to West Liberty again with his wife.

While at West Liberty he professed to be expecting $16,000 from New York, and would pay for his farm and stock it. He got a new carriage, for which he agreed to pay $200, and from another man he borrowed another horse to match the one he had already obtained. He told his wife he was going out to buy some hogs and make some money while he was waiting for his farm.

He went away leaving his wife at the hotel. In two days she received a dispatch from Rosea at Toledo, saying he had bought a car load of hogs, and would be back on Saturday. He was not heard of again.

After waiting several days, the persons he had swindled started after him, and traced him to Upper Sandusky, where all trace was lost.

The scoundrel had not only deserted his wife and left her penniless, but had robbed his father-in-law of $1,900, all he had in the world, and left him in debt. His sanctimonious conduct had completely deceived the old minister, and rendered him an easy prey.

Yesterday (Wednesday) the brother and sister of the unfortunate girl were in the city, and put the matter in the hands of Detectives Whitney and McKinstry, to whom all information should be addressed. A reward of $500 is offered for the arrest of the villain.

William Rosea is about forty years old, six feet in height, stoop-shouldered, long, black, straight hair; has a short, pug nose, with very large mouth; both feet short and high in instep; has a bad hacking cough, and looks like an honest, old fashioned farmer.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

The Exchange of Prisoners—Deaths of Federal Prisoners at Andersonville—Removal of the Prisoners—The Brute Winder—Locality of the Rebel Army—Commissions for Battery A—Official List of Casualties.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

IN THE FIELD NEAR ATLANTA, Sept. 23, 1864.

As I stated in my previous letter, the correspondence in relation to an exchange of prisoners resulted in an arrangement which is being consummated. The first installments were delivered at Rough and Ready yesterday. The rebels gave to our authorities 700 Federal soldiers, all enlisted men. A portion of them were captured on the 22d of July in the battle of the Army of the Tennessee, some on the 20th in the battle of Peach Tree Creek, and the remainder in the McCook and Stoneman raids. To-day 700 others were to be brought up and delivered, and the remaining 600 to-morrow. These prisoners have not been long enough in the hands of the ruffian prison keeper, Gen. Winder, to have suffered much in health—that is, much in comparison with those who have been for a long time the victims of his cruelty.

From men whom I have known heretofore, men of intelligence and veracity, I learn facts of interest:

During the last five months seven thousand prisoners have died at Andersonville. The average deaths have been for some time past one hundred and twenty-five. The men are huddled like cattle in three stockades on an open field of low ground, full of stagnant water, exposed to rains and the broiling sun without shelter of any kind, with a scanty allowance of poor food—putrid meats—sour corn meal and filthy water. The accumulated filth of the vast congregation of men with the offal of camp, sinks and cooking establishments, lay about in heaps, decompose rapidly, and all manner of disease is generated. Many of the prisoners are nearly naked, a lot of clothing furnished by our Government was recently received from Richmond and distributed. Previous to this no clothing whatever had been issued to them.

In consequence of the recent exposures of the cruelties practiced upon the prisoners, Brigadier General Winder, the commandant of the military prison, has been relieved. Col. Forner was appointed to the command.

On the 11th inst. the rebel authorities commenced the removal of the prisoners from Andersonville. They have been taken to Savannah and Augusta—a portion of them are at Millen, the junction of the roads to Savannah and Augusta. Day before yesterday, all had been removed, except about 10,000. These would be taken away in a few days, with the exception of those too sick to be removed.

Special applications have been made for the exchange of Col. Frank T. Sherman and Major Steinbrand. They will probably be exchanged. For some reason, which I have not learned, they have declined to exchange Gen. Stoneman.

The rebel army, since the return of our troops to the vicinity of Atlanta, has remained substantially where we left it. Stewart's and Lee's corps remained at Lovejoy's, behind the fortifications, and Hardee's corps at and north of Jonesboro. These positions they are abandoning. The artillery which was at Andersonville and at Lovejoy's has been removed, and, night before last, Hardee's corps marched South in the night. Stewart's corps preceded it one night.

Precisely where the rebel army of the Tennessee is to be taken by General Hood is not known by your correspondent at least. To my mind the indications point to an abandonment of this part of Georgia and a removal to Augusta. If Hood is to make his army a corps of observation, with no present offensive designs except interference with Sherman's line of supplies, this movement would seem quite probable. Covington, thirty-five miles east of Atlanta, on the Augusta Railroad, would furnish a good field for the concentration of the remains of his [illegible] corps. His front would be covered by the Yellow river, and the other tributaries

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

Logan's Speech.

We have printed Logan's great speech in pamphlet form. Price, $2.00 per 100 copies. Send in orders and give it a wide distribution.

THE NEWS.

Our dispatches continue to supply the details, not before given, of the brilliant movements of Gen. Grant's army on the right, or east bank of the James River, on Thursday of last week, and the subsequent desperate attempts of the enemy to dislodge them. By a telegraphic error of transmission, the figures of loss in the 10th were given at FIVE THOUSAND, and so sensationised by some of our neighbors, yesterday. In place of this, the loss to Gen. Birney's corps was five hundred, and by some of the authorities, elsewhere, this morning, stated as high as 800 or 1,000. Gen. Grant's dispatch, with modest brevity, only announced the achievement and left other chroniclers the thrilling details of its mode, which made it one of the most thrilling episodes of the war. The rebels hotly contested our advance, though they only lightly contended for the first line of rifle-pits. Everything confirms the reports of the strength of the rebel defenses on the side of Richmond thus reached, and the dispatches of yesterday and to-day tell in a graphic manner of the perils of our advance. Notwithstanding the fierce opposition, the steady valor of our troops, both white and colored, prevailed, and advices elsewhere report our troops strongly intrenched, and having resisted on Friday three desperate attempts by the rebels to retake the works we had captured on Thursday, an undertaking deemed of such vital import to the rebels, that General Lee headed the movement in person. The bold push by our advance of cavalry, to the very front of the inner line of works defending the rebel capital, was, though only temporary, the drop too much for the peace of the rebel citizens, who seem to have realized the very extremity of terror and alarm. And this is the latest situation. The siege of Richmond enters upon a new phase. With a little further extension of our advantages gained, it will fall into our hands without assault or hard fighting, save what of the latter may be necessary to beat back the assaults of the desperate enemy, and this may indeed give us serious work. Lee has since the battle of the Wilderness avoided a general battle. Our present operations must force him to it.

Our Washington and New York dispatches continue to refer to Secretary Fessenden's new loan of forty millions advertised in our last issue. The securities offered are the popular 5-20 bonds, known to and understood by everybody. Bids will be received until noon of the 14th inst. The first half is to be paid October 29th, and the second half October 31st. One-half of the first installment may be paid in certificates of indebtedness. This will cause an advance in the price of the latter, which sold on Saturday at 95c. The bids for the loan will be very large.

The order restricting the sale of fire-arms and ammunition in the military department comprising the northwestern States is rescinded, as will be seen elsewhere. It will be greatly to the satisfaction of trade and do no harm to loyalty, as the events of the past few weeks have badly scotched the snake generation in the Northwest.

The bank panic has apparently spent its force, and the excitement in the city has nearly died out. Even the more excitable and less reasonable small depositors at the Savings Banks, have come to the conclusion that they don't want their money as much as they thought they did, while the business public, generally, rejoice in the renewed confidence expensively won by the recent ordeal of our city banks.

Gold yesterday went down to 1.88 and a fraction. Our telegraphic reports of the New York Markets yesterday are unusually full and important.

The soldiers are to vote at the forthcoming Presidential election. Doubtless if the Copperheads had their way not one of the boys in blue would be allowed this privilege. As it is the snakes will suffer by the soldiers' ballots, while their friends, the rebels, get the bullets.

One week from Tuesday elections take place in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, the importance of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. Since the Presidential elections have been fixed for the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, the elections in the three great Central States on the second Tuesday of October preceeding, have indicated almost with positive certainty the result of the Presidential contest. The evidences are from Pennsylvania that she will give at least twenty-five thousand for the candidates of Loyalty and Union. Ohio will go solidly against the Northern traitors and there will be a memorable snake killing in Indiana. The omens are all propitious.

Gen. Hooker's order assuming command of the Northwestern Department, will be found among our dispatches. His headquarters will be at Cincinnati. The Department contains four divisions, corresponding with the States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, which compose it. The district headquarters of Ohio will remain at Columbus. Gen. Hooker, who thus succeeds the able and respected Heintzleman, is distinguished as a fighting general, especially great in the front edge of battle: there is every reason to hope that his less perilous and calmer career among the people of the Northwest, will be characterized by the same discretion and success that attended his predecessor, while we have among us an element disloyal and dangerous enough to cause Gen. Hooker's more active qualities to stand the country and the cause in good stead.

Upon the third page of this issue we print the masterly and eloquent speech of Major General John A. Logan, delivered at Carbondale on Saturday, October 1st. No speech during the present campaign has surpassed it in clear, convincing logic, critical analysis, and thorough dissection of men and measures. Gen. Logan talks as he fights; brilliantly, zealously, and with a heart all aglow with patriotism. The Chicago peace platform, the men who stand upon it, the men who advocate it, and the men who will vote for it alike come under the scalpel of his resistless acumen and fervid eloquence. It will take its place among the few political speeches of this remarkable canvass which history will not willingly lose, as a truthful and wonderfully graphic exposition of the character and aims of the two parties of 1864. We particularly commend it to Democrats as the honest words of the friend and disciple of the lamented Douglas.

Dispatches were received in this city yesterday, by railroad officials of connecting lines, announcing that the westward-bound train from Hannibal, Missouri, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was stopped by a band of guerillas when thirty miles west of Hamilton, and its mails and baggage robbed, and then all the cars and their contents were burned. The passengers had their pockets picked, and were turned adrift. No train left Hannibal yesterday. The measures on foot by the Federal authorities will shortly make Northern Missouri too hot for the rebel guerillas, and their stay will only intensify the tardy heat of Missourians against them.

Our dispatches contain a brief hint of the success of Gen. Burbridge's cavalry column in attacking and destroying the salt works at Abingdon, Va. A short time since the rebel papers had an item that the Federals were preparing for a cavalry expedition into Virginia from East Tennessee. This is doubtless the column. Abingdon is the capital of Washington county, Va., situated in the forks of the Holston river, about 8 miles from the Tennessee boundary line and 304 miles southwest of Richmond. It is an important station on the Virginia and East Tennessee railroad. As the seat of extensive and valuable salt works its loss is a blow to the Confederacy. There is strong reason to believe that this attacking Federal column may have other heavy and telling work in that section, co-operative with Sheridan's assaults on the Lynchburg limb of the rebellion.

Our Desmoines dispatch states that two draft officers have been murdered in Iowa by Copperheads.

GRANT'S ENTERING WEDGE.

The later advices diminishing Grant's losses in the advance to Chapin's Bluff from five thousand to two thousand, coupled with the fact that Lee's losses in his assaults on Grant's new position on the following day, exceeded our own in taking it, give to our success at this important point a still more encouraging aspect. The advantages of the position into which Grant has been gradually working for months past, must soon be evident to the most unmilitary observer. How far Lee will continue to allow him to unfold and perfect the same line of strategy, and whether, indeed, he can prevent it, remains to be seen. To understand Grant's tactics, conceive of Richmond as the centre of a wide circumvallation of forts, extending to the west, east and north, for from five to ten miles, and to the south for twenty-five, taking in the defences of Petersburg in their sweep. Twenty-three of these forts, according to an excellent map in our possession, guard Petersburg alone to the south of the Appomattox, and seven to the north. Between Petersburg and Richmond is Fort Darling, surrounded by minor fortifications, and connected with the defenses of the two cities by continuous lines of intrenchments. This array looks very formidable. Yet it is perfectly evident that the thirty forts around Petersburg are no more an obstacle to Grant's army, with its vanguard at Chapin's Bluff, within five miles of Richmond, than if he had already carried every one of them. He has left them behind—flanked them. Meanwhile he is working his army in edgewise between these fortifications, until his army, instead of the circumference of the fortified circle, occupies the radius thereof, with his right flank pointing toward Richmond, and within a few miles of it, and piercing, blade-like, into the very heart of the rebellion.

Some have regarded Petersburg as the great stumbling block in Grant's way. It remains yet to be seen whether it will not prove of more service to Grant than to Lee. If Grant can use it to draw off rebel troops from the defense of Richmond, flattering his stool pigeon at Petersburg, while he springs his net at the capital, Jeff. Davis may yet say of his attempt to cope with him at the East, as he did of Donelson and Vicksburg, that "the Confederacy had attempted too much—more than it was able to perform." Possibly Richmond could not long survive the evacuation of Petersburg. Grant could close in around its southwestern communications and cut off its supplies. But we doubt not Grant prefers the present position of his army with Fort Darling and the thirty forts of Petersburg far behind him, occupied by rebel troops, to their evacuation. They are now no more in his way than the roughness of the bark when the wedge of the rail-splitter is cleaving its way into the heart wood.

RESULT OF McCLELLAN'S ELECTION.

To those who know McClellan and the party in whose hands he is, there can be little doubt as to the effect of electing him President. Those who think the great interests of the country would be safe in his hands, would be disappointed. He would sell his country, because he would be forced to do so. In electing a President, the choice is not merely of the man who is the candidate, but the party which supports him is elected also. If George B. McClellan receives the suffrages of the American people, that party which met here at Chicago and put him in nomination, is also chosen to be the ruling party of the nation for the four coming years. Their men are to hold the offices; their policy is to control the country and their ideas are to enter into and shape all our public affairs. The candidates are but two men, who will only lead, if they even do that, the other members of their body are followers. If Gen. McClellan were Gen. Jackson he could not control that herd of men. They would have their way with him in all the great matters in which they feel so lively a concern. He would be forced to bend to their will, and would have but a moderate share of the influence which should shape practical matters of the Government. But McClellan is not Gen. Jackson. He is a man of weak purpose. He does not lack information, but he lacks clearness, and decision, and strength of purpose. The Richmond *Enquirer* knows him, and described him accurately when it said he would be "a mere puppet in the hands of manipulators." That is the exact truth. The men who nominated him know what they want. McClellan does not know exactly what he wants. His views of things are double and confused. Such a man is the most dangerous one that can be put forward in a grave crisis like the present. Such a man when put to trial will be sure to choose the very worst line of public policy that presents itself, for the very worst men would control him.

In the event of his election an endeavor would be made for coaxing the rebels back into the Union. It would fail of course. What next? McClellan could not go on with the war, for his party would not let him. The result would be that disunion would take place. The rebels would be suffered to go under the plea that "all men have the right to chose the government they are to live under." It might not be reached in a year, but it would have to drift to that sooner or later. The rebels would succeed; the nation would be humbled, divided, ruined. Do you want McClellan for President?

HOW IRISHMEN CAN VOTE FOR IRELAND.

There are peculiar reasons why every intelligent Irishmen ought to vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

The interests of Young Ireland are identified with the preservation of the Union and of the power of American liberty. All who hope that Ireland will yet shake off the chains of foreign oppression, and rise above the evils of domestic feuds, must draw their inspiration from the example of our country, and can look for effective aid and comfort only to a united and powerful American Republic. One of the very reasons why the English aristocracy, represented by the London *Times* and the English capitalists and debt holders represented by the Rothschilds and August Belmont, sympathize with the rebels and justify the Copperheads and electioneer for McClellan, is that they want to break down the power of the United States, for fear it may prove fatal to their hold on Ireland and British America. Already the London *Times* confesses that to save the latter they could not afford to fight a single battle, much less a campaign, against a soldier of Grant's way of fighting. Could the aristocrats do any more to save Ireland from a revolution headed by Meagher or some even younger Irish patriot, and in which the Federal Government would hold the same kind of "neutrality" which the British Government have maintained in this war? Were McClellan elected and the Union divided, Great Britain would continue to rivet her chains upon Ireland for generations to come. The Irish people in this country would be too much occupied in fighting out the endless civil wars which would result from disunion, to give any individual aid to their brethren at home, and none of the separate confederacies into which we might split would be regarded by Europe, except as an instance of the failure of Republican democracy, and a proof of the wisdom of aristocratic oppression. Our Union gone and the hope of a Free Ireland is gone forever.

In like manner, if McClellan's election should result in a compromise between the government and rebellion, one of the first provisions of the compromise would be that the rebel debt should be paid, most of which is held by British capitalists, that no indemnity for the spoliations by (British) rebel pirates should be demanded, and in short that the British and the rebels should have it all their own way.

On the contrary, should Lincoln be re-elected, the war carried forward to its triumphant conclusion, rebellion suppressed, and its leaders and abettors punished, the very next step would be for our government, presenting then a strength unrivalled by any power on earth, to demand of Ireland's old enemy, the British aristocrats and debtholders, that they pay for all damages to our commerce inflicted by the so called rebel pirates, which never entered a rebel port but were as truly British as the Great Eastern or the House of Lords itself. Would Britain hesitate? She would. Would she refuse? Very likely! Then "England's extremity would be Ireland's opportunity," and Ireland would be free. Even should no war arise directly between the Federal Government and Great Britain, but if Ireland should rebel, with no other than individual aid from Americans, the Government would only have to permit the same system of "neutral privateering" against British commerce, which Great Britain has carried on during this rebellion against ours, and we would soon compel England and the world to recognize the Irish nation as a free and independent nation. But all these hopes for Ireland are identified with the suppression of the rebellion, as proposed by Mr. Lincoln, and would fail in the event, either of a compromise as proposed by the policy wing, or of a dissolution of the Union, as proposed by the peace wing of the rebel-rid Democracy.

Hand Over those Mules.

Gentlemen of the Copperhead persuasion in Southern Illinois, have been so intensely anxious that Major General John A. Logan should be on their side, that previous to his arrival last week, they had circulated everywhere that he would soon be home to take the stump for Little Mac. Bets were freely offered and taken, the particulars of one of which will interest if not amuse the public. A few days since, a brother-in-law of the gallant General, living at Carbondale, called, for short, Kirt Campbell, and who has probably the best pair of roadster mules in the State, was bullying Frank Chapman, of Vienna, by offering to bet his mules against six hundred dollars that Gen. Logan would go for the Copperhead nominee. Supposing that his brother-in-law had private information about the opinions of the General, Chapman was declining the bet, when Mrs. General Logan came in, and promptly offered to take it. "But," said the confident Kirt, "you haven't the money to put up." This was at once met by Chapman being security for the brave-hearted lady, and hands were shaken, and the bet formally made. Gen. Logan's terribly bitter and annihilating speech against the whole Copperhead crew, to three thousand people at Carbondale last Saturday afternoon, sufficiently defined his position, and the ownership of the mules. Hand them over, Mr. Kirt. You surely will pay a bet to a gallant lady, fairly won. You are abundantly able to stand it. Better by far send over to the wife of your brave relative, the mules with a fine harness and carriage in the bargain, than to publish yourself to all the women of the nation as about the meanest, crawfishing crab-stick of a Copperhead there is in all Egypt. That's the only honorable way to get out of it. So, in the best possible humor, hand over the mules, Kirt.

General McClellan's Military Interference with Elections.

Some of the Opposition talk loudly about "a free election or a free fight," and assert that the Administration intend to interfere with the freedom of the elections in November. There is no warrant for such assertions, of course. The so-called "military interference with elections," about which some of the Opposition express themselves, amounted to just this: that a sufficient force has been, in some cases, sent to certain localities to prevent disunionists from intimidating loyal voters, or taking possession of the polls.

It has never been even charged that more than this was done; and in doing that much the administration only followed a precedent first set by General McClellan, as the following order will show, issued by him when he commanded the Army of the Potomac:

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WASHINGTON, October 29, 1861.

"General: There is an apprehension among Union citizens in many parts of Maryland of an attempt at interference with their rights of suffrage by disunion citizens, on the occasion of the election to take place on the 6th of November next.

"In order to prevent this, the *Major General Commanding directs* that you send detachments of a sufficient number of men to the different points in your vicinity where the elections are to be held, *to protect the Union voters, and to see that no disunionists are allowed to* intimidate them, or in any way to interfere with their rights.

"He also desires you to arrest and hold in confinement, till after the election, all disunionists who are known to have returned from Virginia recently, and *who show themselves at the polls*, and to guard effectually against any invasion of the peace and order of the election. For the purpose of carrying out these instructions, *you are authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus*. General Stone has received similar instructions to these. You will please confer with him as the particular points that each shall take the control of.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
R. B. MARCY, Chief of Staff.
Major-General N. P. Banks, Commanding Division, Muddy Branch, Md."

In this order General McClellan directs his military subordinates to station troops at the polls; but he goes much further than this, for he orders the peremptory and indiscriminate arrest, without a warrant or other legal proceeding, of a large number of persons, and that without inquiring whether they intended wrong or not; and in order to prevent any interference for the protection of the rights of these persons, he authorized his subordinates to "suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*" at their discretion.

The Canada Rebels all for McClellan.

A friend of the American Union, residing in Hamilton, C. W., having read in the Erie *Press* that "all the secessionists in Canada are bitterly hostile to McClellan," writes to assure us that the very opposite is the case. He says: "There are in Hamilton a large number of disloyal Americans, both Northerners and Southerners, and I have yet to see the first one who is in favor of Mr. Lincoln. They know too well who their friends are to be in favor of any one who goes in for crushing the rebellion. The fact is, the secessionists here (and it is the same in other parts of the Province where I have met them,) spend most of their time in lounging about, denouncing Mr. Lincoln and all connected with him. McClellan is their favorite, and they never tire in singing his praises."

Rebel Estimate of Sherman's Army.

The Macon *Telegraph*, of the 27th, gives the following as a reliable estimate of Sherman's army: Army of the Cumberland, Gen. Schofield, encamped at Decatur, 25,000; army of Mississippi, Gen. Smith, encamped at Eastpoint, 23,000; army of Tennessee, Gen. Thomas, encamped at Atlanta, 55,000; total, 103,000. If Sherman has that many men the rebels may as well give up and ground their arms, as they can muster no force able to resist such an army.

Straws.

A correspondent at Camp Butler sends us the following vote taken in the 47th Illinois regiment by companies:

Company.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
A	43	2
B	44	0
C	21	0
D	21	1
E	32	0
F	11	8
G	28	0
H	26	1
I	37	0
K	21	2
Officers	7	0
	291	15

A vote taken in the 137th Illinois (hundred days) at Camp Butler stood thus:

Lincoln	502
McClellan	46

Choosing Sides.

If any one is at a loss on which side to range himself in the present political canvass, we present below something to assist him in making a choice, namely, a list of names of prominent democrats who are in favor of Mr. Lincoln's re-election, and another list of persons who are in favor of the election of McClellan and Pendleton. Any man who loves the Union, and desires its maintenance and perpetuation, will find it easy to select his side, when he sees who it is that supports the different tickets.

For Lincoln and Johnson, and the Union and Constitution.

Ulysses S. Grant,
W. T. Sherman,
Philip Sheridan,
John A. Logan,
Geo G. Meade,
Joseph Hooker,
B. F. Butler,
Wm. S. Rosecrans,
A. E. Burnside,
N. P. Banks,
John A. Dix,
T. F. Meagher,
D. E. Sickles,
Admiral Farragut,
John E. Wool,
Edward Everett,
Daniel S Dickinson,
John Brough,
Francis B. Cutting,
John Cochran,
John Cessna,
Edward McCook,
John A. McClernand,
A. J Kuykendall,
E. C. Ingersoll,
Robert W. Ingersoll,
S. A. Moulton,
I. N. Haynie,
John Dougherty,
Daniel Brainard,
Chas. Walker,
C. Beckwith,
W. B Scates,
F. A. Eastman.

For McClellan and Pendleton, and Negotiation with armed Rebels.

Geo. W. Jones,
C. L. Vallandigham,
Alex. Long,
James W. Wall,
Fitz John Porter,
Thos. H. Seymour,
D. W. Voorhees,
George Sanders,
Lazarus W. Powell,
C. A. Wickliffe,
Franklin Pierce,
Fernando Wood,
Horatio Seymour,
S. L. M. Barlow,
Isaiah Rynders,
James Buchanan,
The London *Times*
Congressman Harris,
August Belmont,
Dr. Olds,
M. Y. Johnson,
H. Clay Dean,
Josh Allen,
J. C. Robinson,
Sat Clark,
Pump Carpenter,
H. H. Dodd,
Dennis A. Mahoney,
W. F. Storey,
E. G. Asay,
Dick Merrick,
Citizen McComes,
Cyrus McCormick,
Dick Richardson,
Wabash Gondy.

Elect Little Mac and What Then?

Aye! elect Little Mac, and then look out for the opening of the Sixth Seal. For then you may expect the assumption of the rebel war debt, $2,000,000,000, making with our own, a total of nearly $4,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you may expect to pay the rebels for spoliations, losses, confiscations, as much more, making your national debt $6,000,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, for then you will never recover a dollar from England for the spoliations on your commerce committed by rebel privateers, fitted out in British ports and manned with British crews—a nice little sum of $50,000,000.

Elect Little Mac, and compromise your troubles by paying pensions to wounded rebel soldiers for fighting your own brethren, thousands of whom have been denied burial by these rebel braves.

Elect Little Mac, and have Lee, Beauregard, Bragg, &c., come back into the service which they have left in dishonor and pay them from your treasury the same salaries you pay to the patriot generals of the Union armies.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon to the tender mercies of the slave oligarchs the Union families of the South who have aided our cause, and the Union men who have fought under our flag.

Elect Little Mac, and have your national currency superseded by localized bank trash, and add $500,000,000 to your debt to achieve this feat.

Elect Little Mac, and welcome Davis, Stephens, Toombs, Foote, Mason Slidell, &c., back to the Cabinet and the Senate to crack their slave whips again around the ears of freemen.

Elect Little Mac, and abandon the cause of freedom forever.

☞ The fluctuations in values by which fortunes are suddenly lost, and people are reduced in a day from plenty to poverty, come of the miserable financial policy of the administration at Washington.—*Secesh Times.*

This statement is utterly false. Here is the truth:

The war established high prices, the Rebellion induced the war, the Northern Democracy sympathized with and sustained the Rebellion. Every penny's advance in the price of cotton shirting—every cent's advance in the cost of sugar, tea and coffee—every dollar's advance in the price of coal—the whole of the enhancement of the cost of living—is directly chargeable to Jeff. Davis & Co., and must be divided between the Northern and Southern members of the firm. The larger share should be charged to the McClellan Democracy.

☞ A soldier who was reading inscriptions on the transparencies in a Democratic procession in Trenton, discovering nothing inscribed thereon but abuse of the President of the United States, and insults to our Government, he turned to a companion and exclaimed: "I say, Jim, this is the first rebel raid we've seen since we left Virginia."

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Lee Military Dictator—Only One Newspaper Left.

"A Life or Death Struggle" Near at Hand.

Our New York Midnight Dispatch—Highly Important Home and Foreign News Summary.

The Shenandoah Campaign—The Situation.

General Grant's Army—Our Total Losses in the Late Movements, 2,000.

Abingdon, Va., Captured by Gen. Burbridge's Expedition.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch from Gen. Sheridan, dated Harrisonburg, October 1st, 9:30 p. m., has been received by this Department. It states: "I have been to Staunton and Waynesboro with cavalry, destroyed the iron bridge on the South river at Waynesboro, throwing it into the river, also the bridge over the Christiana creek and and the railroad from Staunton to Waynesboro."

Details of future operations are for obvious reasons omitted.

The following dispatch is the latest received from General Grant:

CITY POINT, Sept. 29—8:30 p. m.

To Major General Halleck:

General Butler on the right of the James river, and General Meade southwest of Petersburg, occupy the same positions as yesterday. There has been very little fighting to-day. A few prisoners were captured yesterday.

Gen. Butler sent two brigades of infantry, with a little cavalry, within a few hundred yards of the inner line of works east of Richmond, meeting with no opposition.
U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

No dispatches have been received for three days from General Sherman, but vigorous measures, which, it is believed, will be successful, have been taken by him to protect his communications from the rebel raiding parties under Wheeler and Forrest.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

Operations North of the James and before Petersburg.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Sunday, October 2.

The enemy attacked Ayres' division yesterday morning, and were repulsed with heavy loss. This was the only fighting yesterday on the left, except an attack by Wade Hampton's cavalry on Gregg's cavalry, on the Vaughn road, where they were driven back with considerable loss.

Our army is strongly intrenched. A battle may occur any moment.

The enemy claim to have a number of prisoners from the 9th Corps.

The Richmond papers boast of a victory over Sheridan, and say he is retreating.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 3.—Passengers from City Point yesterday morning report that there was heavy firing on the right and left of Petersburg, and but little in front. The entire army was in motion, and indications were that a general engagement was meditated.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.—The *Tribune's* special says it is reported that Torbett's cavalry captured one of Early's trains beyond Staunton. A great many rebels, who, after the Winchester fight, scattered among the mountains, are coming in and giving themselves up. Large numbers of stragglers are also picked up.

It is reported and believed that a force of rebel cavalry had taken possession of Grafton. We had no force there.

A citizen of Harrisonburg says Early had but four pieces of artillery and but 10,000 men when he passed that place.

At Staunton, however, he had two batteries of five pieces each in reserve.

His troops had lost their regimental organizations and were retreating pell-mell for some place of safety.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says Mosby has sent word to his command that he will be unable to join them, owing to his wound. Maj. White takes his place.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.—The *Herald* has the following special account of the fighting north of the James:

"On Friday three desperate efforts were made by the enemy to retake the works captured from them by us on Thursday. General Lee in person commanded, but the rebels were each time driven back with considerable loss.

"The enemy were discovered, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, massing in a wood directly opposite the fort captured yesterday, and in half an hour they charged with a wild yell in three heavy columns of attack. The rebel rams in the river at the same time opened upon the position, and our line was enfiladed by the fire from the rebel battery on the river. The men, however, stood steadily to their posts and received the rebels with so hot, well directed and incessant a fire that they broke in confusion and retreated to the woods. Twice again they were rallied by their officers and returned to the charge, but only with the same result, until finally, broken and dispirited, they fell back in irremediable confusion, leaving the ground covered with their dead and wounded. The prisoners report a thousand at least killed and wounded.

Over 300 prisoners were taken by us, including many officers and the greater part of the 8th North Carolina regiment. Among those captured are several field officers, and Captain Maguire, Inspector General of Clingman's staff. Three regimental flags were taken, all by Standard's division; two of them were captured by the 13th Connecticut and 18th Pennsylvania.

The fight has been pronounced one of the most desperate and brilliant of the war, and by the skillful management of his troops, Gen. Weitzel has added one more leaf to the laurels won in Louisiana."

FROM BELOW PETERSBURG.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 3.—The following is the New York *Tribune's* special account of the operations below Petersburg: "Yesterday (29th) Gen. Gregg, supported by two brigades of infantry, pushed a reconnoissance from our left towards the Lynchburg railroad, as far as Poplar Spring Church, beyond the Vaughn Turnpike. No enemy in force was discovered. To-day General Griffin's division of the 5th corps, advancing beyond the Church in a Northwest direction, came on the enemy in a strong position about two miles from the Weldon railroad. Their preparations for defense, though not complete, were very formidable.

General Griffin decided to carry the works by storm, and formed his division in three lines of battle by brigade, the 3d brigade in advance under Colonel Gwyn, of the 11th Pennsylvania. The assault was perfectly and brilliantly successful. The whole line was taken, with two or three guns and about fifty prisoners. The other guns were dragged away. The rebels left their dead and wounded on the field. The prisoners belonged to Beauregard's command. Among them was one Major, one Captain and five Lieutenants.

Our loss was not great—I think not 150, but one of our best officers, Colonel Welch, of the 16th Michigan, was killed, and the following officers were captured: Major Partridge, 16th Michigan; Lieutenant Wirt, 16th Michigan; Lieut. Baird, 16th Michigan.

The 10th Army Corps correspondent say: Rebel prisoners say that Davis and his Cabinet have fled from Richmond. The *Whig* was the only Richmond paper printed on the 30th, owing to the general impression of arms bearers.

Lee is said to be acting independently of all instructions. He is, in fact, military dictator of the rebellion.

As his retreat in the direction of Weldon is cut off, it is thought he will concentrate his forces in Richmond, and fight the life or death struggle there.

[Special to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, MIDNIGHT, OCT. 3.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

Specials says the aggregate loss in the 10th corps is between 1000 and 1,200, and in the 18th corps between 800 and 1000 killed, wounded and missing. Of this number about 200 were captured, 300 wounded, 600 killed, and the remainder not accounted for.

The line of works taken from the enemy, are those of their extreme front. Behind these they have two very strong lines, defended by double rows of abattis, and armed with heavy guns, the capture of which, if attempted, will require a long and arduous seige, and be attended, no doubt, with an immense loss of life.

Among the rebel gunboats which aided in the efforts to repulse our troops, was the rebel ram Virginia, just completed. She is armed with four fourteen-inch columbiads, and is represented as being very strongly built, and completely encased in iron and steel armor, a truly formidable monster.

The *Times* special from the Army of the Potomac, of the 30th, says that the movements of the Armies of the Potomac, James and Shenandoah, are designed to be co-operative. Our line now extends from Chapin's Bluff to White Oak Swamp, a distance of from five to six miles from Richmond, and from the Bluff we can command the enemy's lower portion of the bridge across the James.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that the Orange and Alexandria Railroad was opened to Rappahannock Station to-day, and communications will be established with Sheridan in a few days.

The *Tribune's* Baltimore letter of the 29th says: No further intercourse will be permitted with Newbern for the present, on account of the prevalence there of what is supposed to be yellow fever. Several persons have died of the disease, mostly civilians. There has been considerable panic in Newbern, on account of the appearance of this fatal form of fever. The most energetic measures are being adopted to stay the progress of the disease.

The *Tribune's* Harrisonburg special 27th, says: Early's army retreated through Brown's Gap, opposite Port Republic yesterday, and is flying towards Gordonsville to avoid further pursuit.

Our main column reached here on the evening of the 25th, having pursued Early 47 miles, picking up stragglers all along the road.

Never was a victory more complete than Sheridan's at Fisher's Hill. The rebels retreated from Fisher's Hill in the greatest possible disorder, throwing everything away which could impede their flight. They left twenty-five pieces of artillery on the field, and strewed the road to Mount Jackson with arms and camp equipage. A little beyond Mount Jackson they tried to make a stand at the Cross Roads, where Siegel fought the battle of New Market, and retreated in confusion the moment our line of battle advanced, and since then they have not attempted to make the slightest opposition to our advance.

The mail-boat to-day from City Point brought to Washington General Stannard, commanding the First Division of the 18th corps, who lost his right arm in the recent engagement.

Four of his aids were also wounded, among them Captain Kemp and Lieutenant Hubbell.

NEW YORK, Midnight, Monday, Oct. 3.—The *Times'* Washington special says it is rumored that a successor may soon be found for Gen. Rosecrans. He is said to be in trouble; the precise nature of the difficulty is not made public.

The impression that Admiral Farragut will bring the vessels of the Gulf squadron with him when he comes north is without foundation. The flag ship Hartford will come north for repairs after the [illegible] damage which she has [illegible].

FOREIGN ITEMS, ETC.

The Glasgow *Mail* of the 17th says the new blockade runner, James Lamb, ran 19 miles an hour on her trial trip.

The London *Times*, commenting on the contemplation of American annexation, and the invasion of Canada, says Canada leans on a broken reed, and that if she supposes, in case of invasion from America, any considerable portion of the burden of her defense can be borne by this country, let her reflect on the forces with which, for a succession of years, American Generals have carried on a civil war. All, and more than all that England can spare, would not suffice for the wear and tear, we do not say of a campaign, but of a single great battle conducted in Gen. Grant's principles. The editorial closes advising confederacy in all the British provinces, and complete military organization.

The Portuguese government have given $75,000 to aid the sufferers. The Spanish frigate of 36 guns, has been ordered to the Pacific fleet, making 318 guns in those waters.

European agents of the new Emperor of Mexico have met with indifferent success in their efforts to enlist men for that service. The Emperor has been forced to appeal to Napoleon in favor of a new measure.

Maximilian proposes that French soldiers belonging to the Expeditionary Corps now in Mexico, whose term of service is about to expire, be advised to enter the armies of the Mexican Imperial Government. By following this course, France would be rid of the expense of transportation, and would retain greater influence over the New Monarchy of Mexico.

These considerations, it is asserted in Paris, will more than likely cause the Emperor Napoleon to accept Maximilian's suggestions.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY

Operations on Oct. 1st and 2d—Our Loss on Friday 2,000—The Rebel Strength.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
October 2, p. m.—No fighting occurred on this line to-day. The rebels fell back this morning to their main line of works, which run from the Lead Works to the South Side road, or near it. His position is a very strong one, and cannot easily be carried.

A division of the 2d Corps advanced towards the Boynton road, over which the enemy wagon their supplies to Petersburg. Two lines of works were found unoccupied, only a skirmish line opposing the advance, and falling before our troops. Near the Boynton road a very formidable line of works was found, behind which the rebels were posted in heavy force. It was not deemed advisable to attack, and we fell back and occupy a safe position. We lost a few wounded in the advance.

Our loss on Friday was greater than first stated. The total loss in killed, wounded and prisoners amounts to about 2,000, over half of whom were captured. This occurred in consequence of a gap between a part of the 5th and 9th Corps, through which the enemy charged and flanked the 2d division of the 9th Corps.

A shell grazed General Meade's boot, took a piece from the tail of General Humphrey's horse, and entered the ground between Generals Bartlett and Griffin.

LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS, Oct 3—6 a. m.—Some firing occurred last night without important results.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 3.

The mail boat from City Point reports heavy skirmishing on the north side of the James on Sunday afternoon and evening.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps special of the 1st inst. says, notwithstanding the severe storm of rain that has prevailed since last night, we have been busy strengthening our position, and are now so securely posted that if it shall be deemed expedient to remain where we are, we can safely defy the whole rebel army.

Most of the prisoners we have captured on this line have been of the rawest kind, men just forced into the ranks in the emergency. They represent nearly every industrial pursuit, and their presence in the rebel army is strong commentary as well on the desperate straits of the rebellion as of the panic prevailing in Richmond.

They tell us when our advance became known, every man capable of bearing arms was sent into the field. Stores, shops and offices were summarily closed up, and all employees of the rebel Government were excused from duty, furnished with muskets, and sent into the works defending the city.

The navy-yard was deserted in less than an hour's notice. At 11 a. m. the men were ordered to hurry home and get their dinners, and return within an hour prepared to march to the field.

The Railroad trains were stopped with the exception of one mail train on each road, and the employees swept into the ranks of the army.

We have gained much valuable information from them.

This morning, 1st inst., the enemy made two charges upon General Ayres' line, but was handsomely repulsed each time. It is specially worthy of mention that our troops, recently added to this Division, most of whom were never under fire before, behaved with marked gallantry.

The following is the *Tribune's* account of the repulse of the rebels on Friday:

About breakfast time on Friday morning active movements were seen amongst the rebels. A column of 10,000 troops, just up from Petersburg by the cars, were seen marching along to join their brethren of the previous day's fight. Presently the head of the column emerged from the roads and moved directly upon our works, formerly the rebel works.

Gen. Weitzel had been assigned to the command of the corps over night and had changed Gen. Hickman's division to the left to prevent any flank movements from that direction, it having been found impossible to hold the Star Fort and the curtain on account of the heavy fire from rebel batteries on the other side of the river.

As the rebels approached they met with a stubborn resistance, but again and again advanced to the assault. Again and again they were forced to retire, leaving the dead and wounded on the field. General Stannard was shot through the arm by a sharpshooter while on the parapet, directing the operations of his troops. The command of the division devolved upon Col. Cullin who finished the fight as the brave Stannard had begun it.

Prisoners said that Gen. Lee came up from Petersburg with three columns and was in command in person. The North Carolina troops took refuge behind trees, and were seen marching hand in hand in token of amity. As soon as they were beckoned to by our men they left their cannons and ran into our lines.

The ground was covered with rebel dead and wounded.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

General Sheridan Successful in his Campaign to October 1st.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct 4.—The *Herald's* Shenandoah Valley correspondent, opposite Brown's Gap, Sept. 29th, says:

Since the fight at Fisher's Hill, there has been no general engagement. The enemy left the valley through Brown's Gap. Early was much dispirited and drank heavily.

Over 2,000 rebels are scattered through the mountains, without arms, and approaching starvation. The enemy has gone towards Charlotteville.

On the 27th our cavalry were attacked by infantry and cavalry, and held their own.

October 1st—Everything is favorable up to this time. All the objects of the campaign have been reached.

General Wilson leaves to-day to take command of the cavalry of Sherman's army. General Custar succeeds Wilson, and General Powell takes Custar's (late Averill's) division.

The Baltimore *American* of yesterday, says the reference made to the future operations by General Sheridan is of significant importance. Private reliable information warrants us in saying news of thrilling interest may be looked for from General Sheridan in a few days.

The *Tribune's* Shenandoah special says: So hot had been our pursuit that we captured beef which had been killed for the use of the army, but which they left skinned and smoking upon the ground, and had not time to issue to the troops.

During the night of the 24th, Early left the Shenandoah Valley and retreated to Luray Valley by the Keezeltown road.

Our army continued its march and arrived at Harrisonburg at 4 p. m., their rations having been consumed the day before.

Here 800 rebel wounded in hospital tents were captured.

In one week Sheridan's army fought two battles, gained two signal victories, and pursued the demoralized and broken columns of Early, eighty-seven miles. The history of this eventful war may be searched in vain for more persistent and successful fighting during an equal space of time.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—Highly Interesting Summary.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
NEW YORK, MIDNIGHT, TUESDAY, Oct. 4.

NEW YORK MARKET MATTERS.

Financial affairs wear a very dull and unsettled aspect, and a general lack of confidence paralyzes the market, and a disposition to realize is increased. At this morning's Board stocks are weak again and lower. No disposition is apparent in any quarter to combine for checking the downward course of prices. What speculative feeling there is on the market, is wholly on the side of decline. There is less buying of certificates in anticipation of the requirements for paying one-fourth of the new loan than was expected, certain firms within the treasury range having bought largely for that purpose before the loan was announced.

Subscriptions to the 7.30 and 10.40 loan have fallen off very largely since the announcement of the new loan.

Railroad bonds were dull and steady. Bank stock is not wanted. Mining stock irregular. Cumberland advanced ½, and quicksilver ½. Mariposa declined 3½.

Railroad stock were ½@3c lower; the only exception to the is the Erie, N. Y. Central and Hudson River Railroads.

From the failure of banks in Chicago it was feared that some roads may suffer from having their funds deposited in these institutions, and shares are weaker in consequence.

The money market was less affected by the loan than was expected. The supply on good collaterals at 7 per cent is more than equal to the demand, but the rate is firm. Very little doing in discounts. The amount of paper offering is reduced, but without producing any ease in rates, which still range from 9 to 15 for prime to fair paper.

The gold market is quiet, with little disposition among the regular operators to venture under present peculiar uncertainty, and transactions are more than usual of a regular character.

A NAVAL CONVOY.

The Aspinwall steamers are hereafter to be furnished with a naval convoy. The North Star, which sailed yesterday, was accompanied by the gunboat Glaucus.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Within the past week large numbers of troops have left the city for the army. The 7th Vermont left to-day, 650 strong.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—The report that Admiral Farragut has arrived at James River is not credited at the Navy Department, which has received information that Capt. Lardner, just relieved from the command of the West India squadron, has reached Old Point. It is therefore probable the one has been mistaken for the other.

CLOSE OF THE GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct 4.—Gold at the evening board, 1.88¾.

OUR PRISONERS.

The United States Sanitary Commission has opened communication with our officers and soldiers in Charleston, Andersonville and other places South, through Lieut. Col. Woodford, agent for exchange at Charleston. Assurances have been received from Major Lay, Confederate agent of exchange, that supplies of specified articles will be safely forwarded to our men.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

An Englishman engaged in blockade running arrived here yesterday from Wilmington via Nassau and Halifax who says those engaged in the blockade running business believe there is time to make only one or two good speculations before the rebellion is finally crushed. He does not think business will extend beyond the present year.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The *Herald's* London letter says: Gigantic petitions are now receiving signatures to go to the President and people of the United States, praying for peace. It will probably have a million signatures.

Two cargoes of railway iron are to be shipped to the rebels during the next ten days, and contracts are all completed for giving the Southerners a complete supply of iron. It goes through Wilmington.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the cotton crisis in France, which has been severely felt by the consumptive classes, is well nigh passed away. The consumption of cotton in France during the first three months of the present year was one-third more than in the same period of 1863, and one-third less than in the same time of 1862. The mischief caused by the war in America is therefore in a fair way of being remedied. There seems every probability that the French colonies of Algeria, Guiana and the West Indies will produce as much cotton as France requires.

London journals regard Secretary Seward's recent speech at Auburn, N. Y., as expressive of the abandonment of the emancipation war policy by Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, in order to secure the re-election of the President by seeming to throw off radical Republicans.

Coburn has finished his training for his fight with Mace. He is represented as being in splendid condition. Tom King having seen Coburn spar, refused to aid Mace with the £400 battle money which he had promised.

Prominent Poles deny the statement that 30,000 Poles are to be furnished to the Confederate army.

THE COAST BLOCKADE.

Twelve blockade runners were lying in Halifax when the Asia left Friday. The Union gunboat chased a blockade runner into the harbor of Halifax the day previous, and the British Admiral had sent two vessels of war to cruise off that port.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—R. F. Livingston, Chief of U. S. Military Police, has been placed in close confinement, by order of Lieut. Col Hammond, and George A. Green appointed in his place.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—The new railroad to Erie was opened to-day by an excursion party starting on a special train from this city, and going over the road. They will return on Saturday. Regular trains will commence running on the 17th inst. The distance by way of Harrisburg and Limburg is 447 miles.

THE NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

Gen. Hooker's First Order.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—The following order has been issued by Gen. Hooker in assuming command of this Department:

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBUS, Oct 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 71.—In conformity with Special Orders 283, dated War Department, September 28th, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of the Northern Department, embracing the States of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Cincinnati being the most convenient and central point for the dispatch of business, the Department Headquarters will be removed to that city on the 6th inst. To promote uniformity in organizing, the Department is subdivided into four districts, each State forming one district. The headquarters of the District of Michigan will be at Detroit, and that of Ohio at Columbus. Officers of suitable rank will be assigned to these commands as soon as practicable. Until such assignments are made, the official duties of the districts will be transacted as heretofore. The Districts of Indiana and Illinois will remain under their present commanders. The Commanding General requires energy, earnestness and fidelity in the performance of duty on the part of every officer and soldier in the Department. The trust and responsibility reposed in each and all will be carefully and fully extended. No one will consider the day as ended until the duties it brings have been discharged. Commanders of districts will uniformly hold their troops in readiness for services as regards instructions, ammunition and clothing, either in or out of the Department, at an hour's notice. The utmost diligence and vigor are enjoined on the part of officers upon whom the drafting now in progress has devolved, and also upon the officers engaged in forwarding the men to the field. The immediate reinforcement of our armies is a necessity to the full realization of the hopes and expectations of the nation. Officers entrusted with the safe keeping of the prisoners in the Department will exercise unceasing vigilance in the performance of their duties. Those having the departments of public property in charge will look well to their protection.

(Signed) JOSEPH HOOKER,
Major General of Volunteers.

General Hooker's Department Headquarters will be at Cincinnati, after Wednesday, retaining the District Headquarters of Ohio at Columbus.

THE ARMY VOTE.

Important Official Regulations from the War Department.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following general order has just been issued from the Adjutant General's Office:

"In order to secure a fair distribution of tickets among soldiers in the field, who by the laws of their respective States are entitled to vote at the approaching elections, the following rules and regulations are prescribed:

"1st. One agent for each army corps may be designated by the State Executive or by the State Committee of each political party, who, on presenting his credentials from the State Executive or the chairman of said committee, shall receive from this Department a pass to the headquarters of the corps for which he is designated, with tickets of proxies, when required by State laws, which may be placed by him in the hands of such person or persons as he may select, for distribution among officers and soldiers.

2d. Civilian Inspectors of each political party not to exceed one for each brigade, may in like manner be designated, who shall receive passes on application to the Adjutant General, to be present on the day of election, to see the elections are fairly conducted.

3d. No political speeches, harangues or canvassing among the troops will be permitted.

4th. Commanding officers are enjoined to take such measures as may be essential to secure freedom and fairness in the divisions, and that they be conducted with due regard to good order and military discipline.

5th. Any officer or private who may wantonly destroy tickets or prevent their proper distribution among the legal voters, interfere with the freedom of the election, or make any false or fraudulent returns will be deemed guilty of an offense against good order and military discipline, and be punished by summary dismissal or court martial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt—Matters and Gossip at the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

HOW MUCH THE WAR COSTS.

The Copperhead slanders about the magnitude and ratio of the public debt may be effectually and finally silenced by the following statement which I draw from accurate official calculations: The average daily increase of the public debt during the forty-three months of the war has been, omitting odd thousands, one-and-a-half millions. The mean daily increase for the first twenty-two months was one million eight hundred thousand. The daily average then gradually lessened till some months later it stood at one million, one hundred thousand. Since then it has been falling again, so as before said, the daily average through the entire period of the war has been a million and a half. The minimum of daily average through the entire period of the war has been a million and a half. The maximum of daily increase of indebtedness has been $1,000,000, and the minimum $800,000. The more perfect operations of our tax system the accumulation of debt will be gradually more and more arrested. It may be considered certain that the figures above given are the most the national finances will be called upon to face.

THE NAGLEE LETTER.

Judge Kelly has written a reply to Ex-General Naglee's letter to him defending McClellan. It conclusively shows falsity of the assumptions on which Naglee based his case, and exhibits the method by which the famous council of war in '61 and '62 was packed for McClellan by the unwarrantable exclusion of such men as Hooker, and the strategy of such Democratic Senators as Latham.

PAINFUL RUMOR.

A painful rumor of the death of Gen. Butler agitates the city to-night. As yet it can be traced to no trustworthy authority.

ELECTION IN THE ARMY.

The War Department orders issued to-day for the government of elections in the army commend themselves to all fair minded as just and calculated to receive a perfectly unbiased election.

LITTLE MAC.

The only grain of truth in current stories of McClellan's having been in any way approached from Administration quarters on the subject of a new command is, that old Frank Blair is understood to have journeyed from Cape May to Orange to open negotiations to that end on his own account.

BEN BUTLER FOR LINCOLN.

Gen. Ben. Butler's declaration for Lincoln and Johnson, in a published letter to Cameron, excites wide attention. Of Lincoln he says: "Whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man as to any person for the chief executive of the nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the Government upon matters of more administration, yea even in an important point of administrative policy as laid down in the platform and foreshadowed in its acts, it seems to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson." After adverting to the repugnance that many true Democrats feel to the radical anti-slavery plank in the Baltimore platform, he concludes, "Some different system of labor must be derived for the southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgment of the Confederacy, cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject, and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the facts in Louisiana in 1862, then what is there in the Baltimore platform to which any true, loyal Democrat who loves his country and is determined to fight, if need be, for its integrity and honor, can object. I see nothing. But in the changes so rapid in the administration policy made by this war, no one will tie himself to any party cry or party platform. I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough and decisive prosecution of the war, until the authority of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil within the boundaries of the United States."

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Battle at Pilot Knob—Rebel Loss 1,500—Appalling Details of Rebel Atrocities—The Hideous Massacres at Centralia.

THE BATTLE OF PILOT KNOB.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 3.—From a witness and a participant in the battle of Pilot Knob, we are enabled to get more particulars of the engagement. He describes the assault on the fort as a desperate effort to get possession of the works, and resisted with a determination on the part of our troops unparalleled in the history of Missouri since the battle of Wilson's Creek. Gen. Ewing's entire loss, as reported by Major Carpenter, Medical Director of the District, is nine killed and sixty wounded, while the rebel loss is variously estimated at from one to two thousand.

Maj. Carpenter, who went over the entire field with [illegible] during the night, is of the opinion that [illegible] not less than 1,500 killed and wounded. [illegible] our killed is Capt. Dinger, 47th Missouri. [illegible] Maj. Wilson was not able to reach the fort, [illegible] to have been captured. About thirty of [illegible] Gen. Cabell and several [illegible] rebel army are known to be killed, their [illegible] being left on the field. No effort was made by them to secure and provide for their dead and wounded up to 3 o'clock a. m. of the next day. Most of the horses of the command were brought in and saved.

THE CENTRALIA MASSACRE.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Oct. 1.—From an eye-witness a gentleman from Indiana, we learn the horrible details of the Centralia slaughter.

As soon as the train stopped, Anderson walked to the platform and ordered the passengers to march out. Our informant said Anderson appeared to be a man about five feet ten inches high, rather slim, black beard, long black hair, inclined to curl, and altogether a prominent looking man of about 28 years of age. He was dressed in a Federal soldier's coat, black pants and cavalry hat. He ordered the citizens—men, women and children—to march in one direction, where they were formed in lines two deep, and those dressed in soldiers' clothes were marched in an opposite direction. In getting off the platform, two of the soldiers hung back, and talked against obeying orders. They were shot by Anderson and tumbled off between the cars. This had the effect of causing a stampede of passengers, who rushed off the cars in great confusion. There were 24 soldiers aboard the train, belonging to the 23d, 24th, and the old 40th Missouri Infantry. Some were wounded and sick, returning home on a furlough, and some were discharged. All the soldiers were formed into line, and Anderson walked up to them and thus addressed them:

"You Federals have just killed six of my soldiers, scalped them, and left them on the prairie. I am too honorable to permit any man to be scalped, but I will show you that I can kill men with as much skill and rapidity as anybody. From this time forward I ask no quarter, and give none. Every Federal soldier on whom I put my fingers shall die like a dog. If I get into your clutches I expect death. You are all to be killed and sent to h—l. That is the way every d—d soldier shall be served who falls into my hands."

Some of the soldiers remonstrated, and declared that they were just from Sherman's army, and had nothing whatever to do with the killing or scalping of any of his men. Anderson replied: "I treat you all as one. You are Federals, and Federals scalped my men, and carry their scalps at their saddle-bows." A line of bushwhackers with revolvers were then drawn up before the soldiers, who cried and begged for their lives, but every man was shot. All fell but one, who was shot through the shoulder. He dashed through the guerillas, ran through the line of citizens, chased and fired at by the fiends, crawled under the cars, and from thence under the depot building. The building was fired, and he was soon forced to come out. He emerged from the smoke and flames, and with a club knocked down two of Anderson's men before they killed him. He fell pierced with twenty balls. The passengers were then robbed of their watches, jewelry and money. One young man was on his way to St. Joseph with his mother. He slipped a hundred dollars in greenbacks into his boot leg, and on demand handed over the balance. A guerilla asked him if he had secreted any money, and he denied that he had. He was told that he would be searched, and if any funds were found on him he would be killed. He then acknowledged that he had secreted one hundred dollars in his boot, which was drawn off by the guerillas, the money obtained and the young man shot dead. A gold watch was found in the boot of a German, and he was instantly killed.

MAJ. JOHNSON'S REPULSE AND MASSACRE.

CENTRALIA, MO., September 28.—Since I arrived at Centralia from Sturgeon, a few moments ago, I learn that the disaster to the Federal troops has been much greater than the report made to you in my letter written this morning. Major Johnson had in his command from one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred men. The fight took place on the farm known as the Fullen wider or Rollins Farm, lying about two and a half miles southeast of this place, and just in the edge of the brush, on Young's creek.

Major Johnson lost of his command at least 130 men killed and some four or five wounded. These do not include the 23 soldiers taken from the cars and killed yesterday morning. Major Johnson himself was killed, also Capt. Smith and some other officers whose names I have not been able to obtain. Eighty-seven dead soldiers are now lying out in the street waiting to be conveyed to Mexico for interment. Forty-eight have already been sent to Mexico, and some 15 or 18 to Sturgeon. There may be a few others killed not yet found. Nearly all the soldiers were shot in the head.

I am now satisfied that Major Johnson acted with great indiscretion. When he came to Centralia he was warned of his danger. He was told not to go out to attack the guerillas—that they numbered three or four hundred—and were desperate and skillful men. But he persisted in stating his belief that there were not over eighty or one hundred. He went out; the battle was fought; your readers have the melancholy result. This will be known as the battle of Centralia; and since the beginning of the rebellion, in no single battle, has the Federal cause suffered more severely in proportion to the numbers engaged. The guerillas had two killed and three wounded, as far as heard from.

FROM DES MOINES.

Daring Demonstrations by Iowa Traitors—Two Provost Marshals Shot.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DES MOINES, Iowa, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Information reached here on Sunday that two Deputy Provost Marshals were shot yesterday in Poweshiek county, by Copperheads. No particulars have been received, but the murders are supposed to have been committed by O. A. K.'s, to carry out their sworn determination to never submit to a draft.

The traitors will find "Jordan a hard road to travel." The Union men are armed and ready for any emergency that may be forced upon them by those oath-bound traitors, who see that the militia arms and ammunition of the State may be given into their hands and control.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Gen. Gillem's Operations in East Tennessee—Capture of Two Freight Trains Below Nashville—The Forrest Raid.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—The following has been received:

CARTER'S STATION, October 1.

To General Schofield:

We arrived here about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and found the enemy strongly intrenched on both sides of the river. After heavy cannonading and skirmishing all the afternoon until 12 o'clock at noon to-day, the enemy was driven out of his forts and fled towards Zollicoffer. I will burn the bridge, and destroy the railroad from this point, and prevent the resources of East Tennessee from being used in the support of the rebellion. Our artillery fired upwards of 200 rounds.
A. C. GILLEM.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 4.—A band of guerillas, 35 strong, captured two upward bound freight trains, at 10 o'clock last night, between Richland Station and Fountain Head, on the Nashville railroad. They burned 19 cars. There were no slaves aboard. To-day's trains will be slightly disarranged by this disaster.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Oct. 3.—The force reported at Spring Hill yesterday was commanded by Forrest in person: said to number 6,000 men. They came in by way of Mount Carmel, and left Spring Hill about noon yesterday, going toward Columbia, destroying the railroad as they went.

Colonel Park, commanding at Franklin, telegraphed this afternoon, that the enemy have destroyed the railroad from Spring Hill south to Duck River; that Forrest had demanded the surrender of Columbia, and that the place was probably surrendered.

The enemy in front of Huntsville are commanded by Roddy, and are reported to be quite formidable in force. Huntsville was safe at last accounts.

The forces reported yesterday as marching by way of Mount Pleasant on Columbia and Pulaski, is supposed to be commanded by Gen. S. D. Lee, and is reported at from 3,000 to 5,000 strong.

A forage train of twelve wagons was captured by the enemy yesterday, on the Hillsboro Pike, twelve miles from Nashville.

6 p. m.—A dispatch just received from Franklin says that heavy cannonading has been heard for several hours in the direction of Columbia. The mill at South Station, and the depot at Spring Hill are burned.

General Granger also has dispatches from Huntsville. On the evening of the 30th of September, the enemy appeared in considerable force before that place, and at 5 o'clock in the evening General Buford sent in a demand for the surrender of the town, which was refused. At 10 o'clock, on the morning of the 1st inst., a second demand was made for the surrender, and was also refused. Between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning the enemy commenced deploying from one point to another. It was supposed to deceive in regard to numbers. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon they left in the direction of Athens, without making an attack, thinking our force in the place too strong for them. The enemy's force was estimated at 2,800 or 3,000.

Wires are down to-day south of Murfreesboro, on the Chattanooga Railroad, and south of Franklin, on the Tennessee and Alabama Railroad. Forrest, with about 3,000 men, was at Spring Hill yesterday afternoon. It is reported that he designs attempting to capture Columbia. The probabilities are that there has been fighting there to-day.

The train from Chattanooga reached here to-day without interruption.

LATER.

NASHVILLE, October 4.—The fears of an attack on Columbia were unfounded, Forrest having gone in the direction of Florence. He was then below Mount Pleasant.

A large force of mechanics and laborers are engaged in repairing the railroad and telegraph.

It is believed that railroad communication will be opened to Pulaski during the week and telegraph to Athens.

Numerous guerilla bands are operating near that city, from four to eight miles, by several roads. Last week two or three commissary and forage trains were captured, the wagons disabled and drivers carried off. One of these bands is commanded by Duval McNair.

A party just from Chattanooga reports that a demand for the surrender of Dalton, Ga., was made yesterday by a body of rebels claiming to be Forrest's force.

No further particulars are received.

—Telegraph working to Chattanooga and Columbia. Maj. Gen. Thomas and T. F. Meagher arrived here last night.

FROM WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Capture of Abingdon and Rebel Salt Works.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—General Schofield has received information that Gen. Burbridge captured the Salt Works near Abingdon, Virginia, with little resistance. This is accomplished, doubtless, by the Federal cavalry force of 1200, whose gathering had already attracted mention by the rebels. They will be further heard from.

FROM ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

Rebel Prisoners Enlisting in the Union Service—Escape of Prisoners.

ROCK ISLAND, Tuesday, Oct. 4.—About 1,500 of the rebel prisoners confined on Rock Island have recently enlisted in the service of the United States. They are to be sent to the Northwest Territories to take part in operations against the hostile Indians. At present they are separated for personal safety from their fellow prisoners, some of whom manifest much hatred towards them because they have volunteered.

Some of the prisoners at the barracks succeeded in making their escape on Saturday night by the tunneling process, and, as supposed, by the aid of friends on the outside. How many got out is not known, though probably not more than four or five.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MICHIGAN.

The Camp Fires Brightly Burning—The Political Aspect.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DETROIT, Monday, Oct. 3.

The political campaign in Michigan is assuming more than ordinary interest, and the people, and particularly the loyal portion of them, are fully aroused to the issues of the day. The most cheering news reaches us from every portion of the State. The people are moving from the upper Lakes to the Southern tier with a spontaneity of sentiment not equaled since the campaign of 1856. All along the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway the camp fires are brightly burning, and thousands are gathering daily to listen to the eloquent Colonel Hawkins, of East Tennessee, a prototype of Parson Brownlow, who gives the Rebellion and Copperheads death-dealing blows.

Governor Blair, United States Senator, S. Howard and Hon. H. H. Crako are speaking almost every day, waking up immense enthusiasm everywhere they go.

Hon. Wm. A. Howard and Colonel A. B. Maynare, of this city, have both taken the stump, laboring earnestly for the Union cause. The Copperheads are holding comparatively few meetings, and those are devoid of interest and enthusiasm.

The little Mackerels are disconsolate and desperate, and many of them already consider their defeat certain.

Among the drafted men of this city was Father Hennessy, of St. Patrick's Church. On Sunday he preached an incendiary sermon to his people, saying that he should pay no attention to the call, and should not go unless torn by sacrilegious hands from his people and from the altar. He said he should not send another in his place, but prefer that these men carry out their barbarous instincts, and drag him through the streets in his sacerdotal robes. Trouble is anticipated on account of the sermon.

FROM VERMILLION COUNTY.

A Soldier Shot by a Copperhead—His Own Fate.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
DANVILLE, ILL., Monday, Oct. 3.

This evening, Dr. Faris, a notorious Virginia traitor residing here, shot without provocation, Geo. W. McKibbins, a returned soldier of the 25th Illinois, killing him instantly. Henry McKibben, brother of the deceased, was also wounded.

The outraged comrades of the deceased pursued Faris to the house of Dr. Lumas, another notorious rebel; they surrounded the house and demanded the surrender of Faris. Lumas surrendered Faris, when the exasperated soldiers put twenty bullets through him.

The outraged community refuse to let the traitor be buried from either of the churches.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

The Reception of Maj. Gen. Logan.

[Special Dispatch to Chicago Tribune.]
SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Oct. 4.

Maj. Gen. John A. Logan had a most flattering and brilliant reception here to-day. A large number of our leading citizens met at the Wigwam, and preceded by the Springfield American Band, marched to the depot. The train was nearly an hour behind time. By the time it arrived, notwithstanding the rain, an immense crowd had congregated at the depot, who received the distinguished soldier with cheer on cheer. A Major General's salute was fired, under the direction of Col. Crowell, of the Arsenal, and the band played "Hail to the Chief," "Hail Columbia," and other appropriate airs.

Gen. Logan, accompanied by Gen. Haynie, was received by the Governor, Auditor Dubois, and Secretary Hatch and other prominent citizens, and escorted to the carriages in waiting. In its passage through the streets, the procession was loudly cheered, while many among the large crowd of officers and soldiers crowded around the carriage to shake the hand of the General.

When the procession arrived at the south door of the Court House, the crowd had increased to a large concourse, to whom the Governor in a neat and appropriate speech, introduced the General in the name of the people of the State, in a most felicitous manner, to which Gen. Logan very happily replied:

He said there were but two parties in the country at the present time, that composed of loyal men, and that composed of traitors. The party of which Mr. Lincoln was the acknowledged head was the loyal party, and he was for that party. He considered any man who was against the country and the war in which it was engaged, because he did not like Mr. Lincoln or some particular act of his, a traitor to his country. He said he was called a traitor, not to his country, but to a little organization in it called the Democratic party. If that was to be a traitor, he thanked God that He had made him one, and he would continue to be such a traitor to the hour of his death.

He was opposed to the Chicago Convention, to its principles, to the men who composed it. He was now and forever against such Democrats as Vallandigham, Voorhees, Pendleton, Belmont, Richmond and the two Seymours. He was for Lincoln and the Union against such men and all the traitors and rebels with whom they sympathized and to whom they gave aid and comfort.

Such was the purport of his speech, the full effect of which and the peculiar power with which it was delivered, it is impossible for me to give.

At its close he was greeted with three hearty and enthusiastic cheers. A number of Democrats were in the crowd, who applauded and received the General's remarks with as much favor as the Union men.

There was a very severe rain storm here this afternoon, and during the reception of Gen. Logan the weather was quite wet and unpleasant. It is feared that the storm will prevent as large a crowd from attending the meeting to-morrow, as would otherwise be present. The farmers are also very busy cutting corn, sowing fall wheat, and making Sorghum syrup.

A gentleman named E. Hobart, who was here procuring substitutes for one of the northern counties, had his pocket picked at the Great Western Railroad depot of $2,000. He did not discover his loss till he got to Decatur. The money was cut out of his pocket.

FROM SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

[Editorial Correspondence.]
JONESBORO, Union Co., Ill., Oct. 1, 1864.

Hon. D. L. Phillips and the writer hereof reached this place to-day from a tour through nearly all the counties east of the Illinois Central and south of the Ohio and Mississippi railroads. We have not missed a single one of our three weeks' appointments, speaking every week-day but one, and sometimes holding an evening meeting in addition to the one in the afternoon. Of course we have had a good opportunity to judge of the Union sentiment in this part of the State, and the changes since the last Presidential contest are truly wonderful. With one or two exceptions where the bills were not posted, the meetings were large and enthusiastic, and we could scarcely realize that this was the "benighted" Egypt we first visited in the campaign of 1856. As a whole it is benighted no more, for the people understand their true interests, and they are working for them with a will that is cheering to every patriotic heart. True there are some counties in which free whisky and free Copperhead Democracy do terribly abound; but when the votes of the counties south of the Ohio and Mississippi railway are counted we shall be very much surprised if the majority is not found on the side of the Union. As an instance, Johnson county gave but forty-two votes for Lincoln, and it is now confidently believed that it will poll seven hundred majority for the Union ticket. Many other counties promise majorities, some of them large, while, of course, some of them where the people have not been made properly to understand the true issues involved in the election, will give considerable majorities for the Copperhead candidates.

THE UNION FLAG AT HALF-MAST.

On arriving at Marion, Williamson county, on Thursday morning, our surprise and indignation knew no bounds at seeing the flag of the Union, bearing the names of McClellan and Pendleton, at half-mast, with a white rag far above it, the emblem of submission and degradation. This is the home of "Josh" Allen, the Copperhead candidate for Congress, and we trust every patriot in the District will properly weigh the base significance of the cowardly act before he votes for such an unmitigated peace-sneak traitor as this same Allen has always proved himself to be. In spite of this insolent emblem—the Union men had all they could do to keep the few soldiers in town from tearing it down—we had a large and most enthusiastic meeting at Marion. Processions and flags, music and cheers struck terror into the hearts of the copperheads, who had so basely disgraced the flag of their country. The crowd listened with marked attention to the speeches of Messrs. Phillips and Bross and to that of Judge Scates, who joined us at this meeting. The contest in Williamson county will be close, but the Union men claim a majority of from one to two hundred votes.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings during our tour was held yesterday at Vienna, Johnson county, where the crowd stood in the rain from two to three hours to hear the speeches of Mr. Bross and Judge Scates. They were of course mostly Union men, with a considerable sprinkling of Democrats. When people are willing to listen in the rain for an afternoon to Union speakers, it shows them to be thoroughly in earnest. There was no hall or church in the town that would hold a tithe of them, and hence the unpleasant necessity of holding the meeting in the grove.

The meeting here this afternoon was small, as it rained tremendously all the forenoon, and the roads have become almost impassable.

CROPS, ETC.

The crops in Southern Illinois have been very generally good. Corn is abundant and we noticed a field of sorghum, another of tobacco, and a patch of cotton, on almost every farm. The cotton has ripened well. We heard of one farmer in Union county who had been offered fifteen thousand dollars for his cotton crop as it stood in the fields, the purchaser gathering it at his own expense. Southern Illinois will export both cotton and molasses, and of tobacco, the value of her surplus will be told in hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars. The soil and climate of Southern Illinois are magnificent, and it is fast becoming what nature intended it to be—the very garden of the Union. Every element of wealth is there in abundance; for, in addition to her wonderfully productive soil and delicious climate, salt, coal and iron, in vast quantities, are found in Saline, Gallatin, and, we believe, some other counties, and had it not been for the abominable whisky and worse Democracy that have there so long borne sway, Southern Illinois would now have been far ahead of other sections of the State, in all that can distinguish a free, prosperous and intelligent people. If not rapid, progress thereaway is steady and increasing, and in this the philanthropist and the patriot have abundant reason to rejoice.
B.

FROM GEN. SULLY'S INDIAN EXPEDITION.

Its Arrival at Fort Union—Three Days Fighting with the Indians.

They Lose 200 in Killed—Our Loss About 2 Killed and 16 Wounded.

[From the Fort Union Scout, Aug. 18.]

Since Tuesday the monotony of quiet garrison life has been broken. The whistle of the steamer, the shouting of men, the passage of boats, the fording of men and of animals belonging to the Northwestern Indian Expedition, has furnished a sight never before witnessed on these shores.

The expedition left Sioux City on the 4th of June, travelled 482 miles up the Missouri, laid out and commenced Fort Rice and left there on the 19th of July. On the 24th reached a point on the Heart River nearly due west and 112 miles distant from Fort Rice. Here a fortified camp was formed; the supply wagons of the command and the emigrant train of 200 wagons (which the expedition was expected to protect) were corralled, and the larger part of the command started on the 26th with 2 days' cooked rations in haversacks and 4 in light wagons. On the 28th, in lat. 47 deg. 30 sec. lon. 103, they came in sight of the main camp at about 10 a. m. Here the Indians had collected all their available warriors, numbering from 1,000 to 1,600 lodges, in the full confidence of whipping the whites. Their position was chosen with great skill and judgement on the sides of a lofty ridge filled with pinnacles, ravines, and almost impenetrable thickets; in front the ground was a broken, rolling prairie; in the rear of the ridge (we found the next day,) was a part of the Mauvais Terres of the Little Missouri Gros Ventres, a succession of pinnacles, ravines, buttes and mounds of almost every conceivable size and shape, where no living being unacquainted with the paths could follow one who was.

Our forces were mostly dismounted and thrown forward deployed as skirmishers, one-fourth of each dismounted company leading the horses of the others. These led horses, with the train, followed near the center of the line of battle. Heavy reserves of cavalry were held on either flank, and the batteries with three companies of cavalry as support, marched near the center. These Indians, who are wild and untamed, swarmed on every side on their fleet little ponies in their gaudy ornaments and paint, with shield and lance as well as more formidable weapons, dashed wildly together or dispersed on signals from their chiefs. But the whistle of the long range rifle and the fate of many of their number taught them that the white man had a weapon far superior to any he had yet sold them.

Time and time again was the eagle plumed baton of the chief waved as a signal for a concentration; then a dash would be made that was followed by an equally rapid retreat, in which they would be severely punished, having inflicted but little injury. One large party passed around under cover of high ground and made a dash on the train in the rear. A piece of artillery, under command of Lieut. Whipple, and a company of cavalry were instantly ordered in motion, and the first shell fired killed five men and ponies, three of whom were literally torn in pieces. The right flank being threatened by a large body of Indians, Major Brackett was ordered to charge with his battalion, which he did in good style, pursuing them about one and a half miles, and dispersing them with the loss of two men killed, seven wounded and 15 horses shot; leaving 27 Indians dead on the ground, 11 of whom were killed by the sabre alone. Space will not permit me to mention the noteworthy incidents of the battle; but all the troops acted with [illegible] of the chief, and [illegible] could be seen on the field of [illegible].

Our loss was two killed and [illegible] wounded. [illegible] the Indians' loss it is impossible to speak with [illegible], as according to Indian custom they were seen to endeavor to carry off their [illegible] all they had for the sake of carrying off the dead, but 150 is probably a moderate estimate of the number killed, and to this the artillery contributed [illegible].

At 5 o'clock the next morning we were up and in pursuit, but were stopped by the Mauvais Terres of which I have just spoken. We then returned to their camp and spent the entire day in destroying it—five lodges of skins, [illegible] dried buffalo meat, [illegible] household furniture, were all piled on their own lodge poles and destroyed by fire; the destruction was only completed in the evening, consuming all in a general conflagration.

We again reached our corral on Heart River on the 31st of July, having traveled 100 miles, fought a battle and destroyed a large camp in the time. On the 3d of August we took up our line of march in a northwesterly direction. On the [illegible] we reached another portion of Mauvais Terres of the Little Missouri. From the edge of the bluffs where we first came upon the Mauvais Terres the scene utterly beggars description; [illegible] such a scene as can be realized in some wild, distorted, night-mare dream; pinnacles, turrets, amids, mounds and buttes of every possible shape, size, description and color, from grey to bright red, and from five to five hundred feet high, piled in inconceivable confusion by nature in one of her wildest freaks.

It seemed as though no one man would attempt a passage through, yet by dint of [illegible] and hard work we succeeded in threading our way through bad places to the river; a distance of [illegible] miles. The next day we only moved [illegible] miles to the river—heavy forces being at work to dig a road out. On the 8th we crossed the river and marched for several miles up the dry bed of a stream so narrow that only one wagon could pass at a time, and the sides in places many hundred feet high. Dismounted men were deployed along the bluffs and had to take possession of all commanding points. Here the Indians soon appeared in great numbers but only to find themselves baffled and driven back like a swarm of mosquitoes, and all the points from which they calculated to fire upon the train in our possession. This skirmish lasted all day; at night we bivouacked at a little lake. The next morning the fight recommenced but only lasted for a few hours when the Indians retired, apparently thoroughly disheartened, and well they might be. Their loss had been heavy and their wounded but few of our men and killed none. The country on which we fought was the most unfavorable that could possibly have been selected by the invading party; and the same force that we had fought before had been reinforced by others from the south so that it was probably as large a body of Indian warriors (for I cannot call them braves) as has ever been assembled on this continent.

On the 12th we reached the banks of the Yellowstone in lat. 47 deg. 20 min., long. 104 deg. [illegible], 160 miles from our corral on Heart river. Here we hailed the appearance of the two steamers with delight as we were about out of rations and our animals were about starved for want of grass. On the 16th, the advance, as you know, reached this place 25 miles distant from the crossing of the Yellowstone.

Between the 19th of July and the 18th of August the expedition has traveled 437 miles, fought three days, forded rivers and dug its way through a country so broken as to seem utterly impassable, often suffering for days together for want of grass and good water, taught the combined forces of the Indians a lesson they will never forget. For the first time demonstrated the practicability of steamboat navigation on the Yellowstone. Surveyed an unexplored country, and found its inexhaustible sources of heavy beds of coal lying exposed in every direction. Such have been some of its labors; but time alone will show their future benefit to the northwestern frontier of our country.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

For the Week Ending October 1, 1864.

SATURDAY EVENING, October 1, 1864.

The receipts of Beef Cattle and Live Hogs at the various yards in the city, for the week ending to-day, compare as follows with the previous weeks receipts since August 6, 1864:

	Beeves.	Hogs.
Week ending Oct. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Sept. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]
Week ending Aug. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE.

The total receipts of Beef Cattle at the various yards in the city, during the week ending to-day, according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to 3,664 head. This is 273 head less than were received last week, and 7,068 head more than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards were as follows:

	Beeves.
Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, thin Steers, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of Cattle this evening, and the corresponding period of last year:

COMPARATIVE PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good medium to prime do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cows, thin steers, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above tables it will be seen that during the past week Beef Cattle have declined, prime to extra qualities [illegible] per 100 lbs—medium to [illegible] qualities [illegible] per 100 lbs—common qualities [illegible] 100 lbs. At this reduction from last week's prices the market has been moderately active, the demand being chiefly among city packers, army contractors and stock feeders. It is gratifying to find from the above table of the comparative prices of Beef Cattle this year and last, that we are getting nearer to the original values of stock, on extra grades. Prime are still $7.00@7.75 per 100 lbs higher; good medium prime qualities $1.50@2.00 per 100 lbs higher; while inferior stock the present excess is only [illegible], but with the present limited demand for [illegible] cattle this difference bids fair to disappear in a few days.

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, 1864.—Amidst [illegible] of change, and commercial depression, the [illegible] Beef Cattle at our stock yards has maintained its previous liberal character. There was good reason to anticipate a considerable falling off in the [illegible] of the market, and of the prices which had been current previously, considering the comparative [illegible] vity of our Eastern markets—the limited demand which existed for second and third class beeves—and the almost general stagnation of business in the city.

The transactions of the week, however, wear a better aspect than was expected; although our quotations show a further decline in the values of Beef Cattle, still the general depreciation of all descriptions of produce, the loss to owners thereby incurred, is fully made up by the diminished prices they will now be paying for all articles of [illegible]. We have gradually been assuming [illegible] and the sooner we resume the original rates the better it will be for all.

The supply of Beef Cattle during the month of September now closed has been the largest ever known in this city during the same month. We have received during the past five weeks [illegible] against 23,347 head during the corresponding period of last year. The receipts of prime to extra shipping grades have been almost nominal, the [illegible] cy being chiefly made up by medium grades of [illegible] or which the demand on army account has been precedentedly large.

The receipts during the first three days of the week were small, but fully equal to the existing demand, as from the decline in gold, and the consequent derangement of our produce markets, our East and West, and the few Government buyers in the market, sales were slow and the market very unsettled. On Thursday, with about 2,500 head of Beef Cattle in the yards, nearly 2,000 head were sold at prices ranging from $3.50@6.00 ₩ 100 lbs. Yesterday, over [illegible] head were disposed of at nearly the same [illegible] but with the increased depression of the [illegible] hog, prices were weak, with a downward tendency.

There were in the various yards this morning [illegible] 2,866 head of stock, including the daily receipts, and entered sales during the day amount to [illegible] $2.50@5.25, but principally at $3.25@[illegible]. With so heavy a stock on hand and the [illegible] gloomy aspect of our monetary affairs, it was evident that without some concession on the part of drovers and owners but little business could be done. This, however, was very generally [illegible], has resulted in a fair day's trade. A. E. Kent & Co. bought about 200 head of medium [illegible] per 100 lbs. Several of the drovers [illegible] the general run of the market; but [illegible] ered to be a safer course than keeping them [illegible] existing circumstances, over to another week. [illegible] & Kelly, who are purchasing on army account [illegible] nearly 500 head of good medium Cattle [illegible] lots generally, at $4.50@4.75 ₩ 100 lbs. [illegible] 1,115 to 1,225 lbs. The remainder were [illegible] for the markets, and by city butchers.

The market closed this evening with a fair [illegible] of activity, but prices were weak and still declining.

HOGS.

The total receipts of Hogs at the various yards in the city during the week ending to-day according to the daily returns posted on 'Change, amount to [illegible] head. This is 299 head less than were received last week, and 13,799 head less than the receipts of the corresponding week of last year.

The daily receipts at the various yards were as follows:

Monday	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]
Saturday	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

The following are the closing quotations of the market this evening, and compared with last week:

CLOSING PRICES.

	This week.	Last week.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following are the comparative prices of this evening, and for the corresponding period of last year:

CORRESPONDING PRICES.

	This year.	Last year.
Prime to extra qualities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Medium to prime	[illegible]	[illegible]
Common to medium	[illegible]	[illegible]

From the above table it will be seen that [illegible] have declined during the week, so far as [illegible] can furnish quotations, $1.50@[illegible] prime to extra qualities, and $1.00@[illegible] hogs. There is, however, but little [illegible] placed upon any figures that could [illegible] there are nearly one half of the hogs received in the week in the yards this evening [illegible] no buyers at any price. The [illegible] probably be made when there are [illegible] present be estimated.

From the above table of the comparative prices paid this year and last, it will be seen that hogs are still at present higher than they were at this period of last year: prime to extra qualities $2.25@[illegible] prime $3.37—and on common qualities [illegible]. There is plenty of room for a further decline without inflicting loss upon feeders, but [illegible] hand prices can be still further reduced [illegible] leave a remunerative profit to [illegible].

SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 1.—The [illegible] has been threatening for some weeks [illegible] length come—the artificial prices which [illegible] some time monopolized mess pork [illegible] and with an almost general depression [illegible] cantile interests this market has partaken [illegible] share of the gloom and inactivity which [illegible] prevails.

The chief difficulty at present in the [illegible] tenacity with which the owners of hogs [illegible] yards, unsold, are clinging to the idea [illegible] will yet realize high rates again, and [illegible] paying the high and extraordinary prices [illegible] recently prevailed. It is quite clear, all [illegible] far as the stock at present in the yards [illegible] ed, that any reasonable offer to purchase [illegible] farther chances of a greater decline, which [illegible] cost to be incurred in the meantime [illegible] feeding, yardage, and shrinkage in weight.

With the universal depression of [illegible] in, a car there are not buyers, and [illegible] instances where contracts have yet to [illegible] speculative purposes, there is no [illegible] our city packers have not commenced [illegible] will not, most probably, until we [illegible].

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 186

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL

THE UNION.

The Duties of all T

Patriots.

McClellan, Pendleton,

the Peace Platform

Dissected.

GREAT SPEECH OF

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOG

Delivered at Carbondale Ill., Oct. 1, 18

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR THE UNION.

The Duties of all True Patriots.

McClellan, Pendleton, and the Peace Platform Dissected.

GREAT SPEECH OF

MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LOGAN,

Delivered at Carbondale Ill., Oct. 1, 1864.

On two days notice, that Major General Logan would address his old neighbors, fully 2,000 men came out through rain, mud and storm to hear him. He spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

On returning from the tented field to this peaceful and prosperous little town, with a view of enjoying the comforts of home for a few days, it is with pleasure that I meet so many of my old friends and fellow-citizens, and am afforded an opportunity of addressing them on the great questions of the day. In times like these it is well the *people* should meet together and consult on the best manner of promoting the great interests of their common country. And, inasmuch as the soldiers of Illinois, by the action of the late patent-right Valandigham warlike Democracy are deprived of the right of voting in the field, I, as one of those soldiers, while at home, claim the right to give my opinion on political questions, and express my preference for the candidates who are presented to the people for their suffrages.

In presenting my views, it will not be necessary to go back many years in our country's history to understand the troubles with which we are surrounded. You all know the benefits resulting to you from our form of Government—the happiness and prosperity you have so long enjoyed under the shield of our Constitution. We prospered and were happy. We were a proud and powerful nation, having a position among the nations of the earth envied by all. We loved our institutions. We loved and respected our Constitution, at all times remembering the feature in it that allows hereditary titles of nobility, but enables the poor man's child, if he have talent and genius, to climb "the steep where fame's proud temple shines afar," and, above all, we have revered and gloried in our star spangled banner that has waved in triumph over so many battle-fields of the revolution. We were blessed with everything that man could ask, our lakes, rivers, soil and resources unsurpassed, our country at nearly all times presenting to the eye an abundant harvest, with cheering prospects of liberal reward for our patient and honest industry; promising comfort and profit to the farmer, mechanic, merchant and indeed every class of our community—cheerfulness illuminated every countenance, peace and contentment enthroned in our midst. During this happiness and contentment some five years ago, secession raised its hydra head and appeared in our midst, and if the devil himself had devised a scheme to roll back six thousand years of triumphant progress into a smouldering chaotic pest house, he could not have conceived a more infernal plan than the one adopted by Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators including the majority of Mr. Buchanan's cabinet officers. They organized the people of the South into armies, tore the old flag down and stamped it under foot, spit upon your constitution, disregarded the laws, stole the arms and munitions of war belonging to the Government, assaulted our forts, captured our soldiers and made them prisoners of war, robbed our arsenals, obstructed the navigation of our rivers, preyed upon our commerce by their authorized pirates, pretended to set up for themselves a separate Government, with a different constitution; unfurled to the breeze a different flag; planted their stolen artillery on the banks of the Ohio and Potomac, and were thundering at the very gate of our Capital? Their prayers for the Government that had always protected them were turned into curses deep and damning. Why was this? Had the Government done ought against them? What right had been invaded? Had they been denied any of their rights under the Constitution? Had onerous burdens been imposed upon them? Had they not enjoyed all the privileges allowed any of the citizens? Had they not controlled the Government for more than two-thirds of its existence? and prospered and been made happy under its influence? There could be no just cause or excuse for their acts. The fancied dreams of an aristocracy had seized upon them; the teachings of Calhoun had been closely followed by the politicians, and with a cultivated hatred to this Union, actuated by hellish treason instigated by the devil, they perpetrated their infamous acts against the Constitution and Union. What was the duty then of every citizen? Should he stand still and see this proud fabric destroyed? No, my countrymen. He should have buckled on his armor and gone forth shouting, My country is in danger! our flag insulted, the Constitution and laws set at defiance, armed traitors threaten the destruction of our Government! *To arms! to arms!* my countrymen. Let the fires of patriotism burst forth from the great heart of the American people! Strike down the traitors of the land! Seize and steady the rocking pillars of our mighty Republic! [Great applause.] The path of duty was plain to all loyal men—honor, patriotism, interest all dictated at once. Stand by your country, not only to stand by it in that terrible hour, but to swear that so long as there was a man and a dollar, to fight for its restoration against its enemies from whatever quarter they should appear. The soldiers of the Union were then called to the field and do men ask for what purpose—was it for the purpose of breaking up the Government—dividing the country? Was it for the purpose of destroying the peace of the people, [illegible] and, severing the Union forever, [illegible] the South and destroying their liberty forever, as has been said by some of the sooth-sayers of this country? No, my countrymen, for no such purpose, but for the purpose of planting again that glorious banner, (pointing to the flag) that it might once more float majestically over every inch of soil within the territorial limits of the United States, enforce obedience to the Constitution and laws of the country and see that those who did not obey them should be made to do it. [Applause.] As we moved forward Jeff. Davis and his allies cried aloud that the Lincoln army was invading their country and interfering with State rights. They forgot that they were a part of the United States of America, and that the Government had a right to take its armies just where it pleased, within its own limits to suppress treason, put down rebellion, enforce the laws, maintain the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. But with all these facts before the country, strange to say we found men among us who sympathized with this [illegible] and damnable treason, and [illegible] them yet. Why is this? [illegible] sympathise with Jeff. Davis and [illegible] brother traitors, because they were making war to sustain the Government that had fostered and protected them? because they were loyal to the Constitution? because they loved the institutions of our country? Because they were justified in any particular [illegible] in their rebellion? No. But because their former political associations with those who were engaged in this treason, and their prejudices against the party that at [illegible] ascendancy at that time; these prejudices were so strong that they could not sink the partizan in the patriot, but allowed themselves to excuse and justify treason [illegible] were disgusted at not becoming [illegible] but adopted the course that has rendered them infamous. They raised objections to anything that was done, denounced the war for the Union, as an unjustifiable war, a war of subjugation, an abolition war; soldiers were called Lincoln hirelings, [illegible] robbers and plunderers; men in United States uniforms were sneered at; butternuts toasted and feasted. [illegible] were thrown in the way of recruiting; preparations were made to openly resist the draft. Curses, loud and long, were [illegible] against devoted Union men; the [illegible] and meanest sentence that could be [illegible] in the English language was the only [illegible] the poor soldier got. No word, however, was uttered condemnatory of the [illegible] of rebels. And who were these [illegible] that so acted and talked? [illegible] were your followers of Wood, [illegible], Pendleton, Jim Robinson, [illegible] and Voorhees calling themselves [illegible]. [Cries of that's so.] If there is [illegible] here to-day calling himself a Democrat [illegible] has ever been guilty of these outrages, [illegible] I ask him why did you do it? Was it [illegible] you hated the Government you lived [illegible]? Did you want the Union divided? [illegible] want to see the flag of our country [illegible] in the dust? Or was it that you would [illegible] see treason succeed and loyalty and patriotism smothered forever, than see the [illegible] saved under an Administration that [illegible] help to place in power? If this [illegible] then your prejudice partook of [illegible] you could never be trusted by [illegible] country in its hour of peril. [Applause.] [illegible] years ago I, with many others from [illegible] of the State, entered the army of [illegible] States not for money, place or [illegible] but because we thought it to be our [illegible] to assist in the defense of our country. [illegible] we found ourselves exposed to the [illegible] of camp life, we looked back to our happy homes and in our dreams visited [illegible], hearing praise sung to the praise [illegible] who had taken up arms for the suppression of the rebellion; but in our wakings [illegible] they were only sung by a portion [illegible] fellow-citizens. Some to our surprise [illegible] were heaping their [illegible] upon [illegible], and [illegible] for us. This was [illegible] who were willing to [illegible] their country. But, thank [illegible] the "cloven foot" has been shown. [illegible] these men are few in numbers, [illegible] beautifully less. (Cries, "That's so.") [illegible] year ago I spoke here, and [illegible] there were but two parties [illegible] country, and one was the [illegible] of patriots standing by the Constitution and the Union, and rendering all the aid in their power to suppress treason [illegible] country to peace, by conquering [illegible] by force of arms; the other [illegible] surrender ingloriously, [illegible] on any terms. The one [illegible] property and life, to bring

say now, that although I had always acted and voted with you as a Democrat, I will neither act with or support any man or set of men, no matter by what name they may be called, that are not in favor of exhausting all the men and means under the control of the Government, in order to put down this accursed rebellion. Men who are in favor of restoring this Union by any means necessary to do it are my friends in this struggle; and those who are not in favor of this are my political enemies, and I am theirs. No peace propositions to rebels in arms nor mongrel tickets of peace and treason for me. And when I say this I believe I speak the sentiments of all most the entire armies of the United States. [Great applause.] I believe, as far as I am concerned, that if a man is patriotic and loves his country, he is willing to die, if necessary for his country. If a man is not willing to give his life or his property to save his country, he is not fit to live in it. He ought not to have a country. [Applause.]

THE CHOICE PRESENTED.

At this time there is a President to elect—there is a Governor to elect and other offices to be filled, and you are called upon to make your decision. If you believe that the country is worth saving—if you believe the Government is a good one—if the Constitution is satisfactory—if you are willing to live under the old flag—inquire for yourselves—each of you—how shall I act so as to do the most good for myself and for my country? And if you would so act, examine what this party is for and what that party is for—the doctrines of their public bodies, the principles of their candidates—and decide for yourselves which is best calculated to save the country.

MODERN DEMOCRACY.

As far as I am concerned, some years ago I took strong ground against a Democrat, who had been elected to a high office by that party. I refer to James Buchanan. They then called me an Abolitionist, but I did not care. I opposed him because I thought him wrong on the questions then before the people. When I came to examine into the history of this rebellion, I find standing side by side with him in his Cabinet, at its commencement, Howell Cobb, now one of the Generals in the rebel army. I find Jeff. Davis and Benjamin, who were United States Senators, at the head of the rebel Government. I find Slidell, then a United States Senator, acting as Minister to France, and Mason, another Senator, acting as Minister to England. I find Lamar, Barksdale, Branch, Ruffin, Polk and Clark, all members of Congress. And I find Wood, Vallandigham and Pendleton standing side by side with these infamous traitors, upon the doctrines they then advocated. And I find to-day that they are in alliance with the same damnable set of traitors they were then. [Applause.]

Now in order to see whether I am correct or not, let us examine history, and I call your attention to what has been done in your own State. A Convention met in Springfield on the 17th day of June, 1863, composed of the same class of men. That Convention passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed to the further offensive prosecution of the war, as tending to subvert the Constitution and the Government, and entail upon this nation all the disastrous consequences of misrule and anarchy.

These men declared that if we prosecuted the war any further, we would "subvert the Constitution and Government."

Just about that time Vicksburg was taken, and the rebel army defeated at Gettysburg. Yet these men said you must not win any more battles—you are subverting the Constitution when you whip rebels. I took ground against them, and they said I was an Abolitionist. Why? Because I could not swallow that doctrine—because I could not agree that while I was fighting the rebels I was fighting the Constitution.

But I did agree to another resolution passed by a Convention of men who are called traitors. It was adopted by what is known as the Union Party at about the same time, in the same State, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the further offensive prosecution of the war, because we believe it is the only way to crush out this rebellion, and because we do not believe that its further offensive prosecution tends to anarchy or misrule, but the speedy overthrow of the rebellion, and the permanent re-establishment of the Government, and on an honorable basis.

I take these two resolutions side by side. I find one set of men willing to crush out this rebellion at all hazards, and I find the other opposed to the further prosecution of the war. Then, I ask you, which one of these resolutions John A. Logan, being a soldier, would be bound to take? I find more democracy in one line of this resolution than in the whole of the other. The first smells of treason. [Applause.]

Let us examine history a little further. Other meetings were held. A meeting was held in Philadelphia by the people called Union men. They are sometimes called the Republican party. They call themselves the Union party. I don't care for the name. It makes no difference to me. This meeting of Republicans and War Democrats, held on the 11th of March, 1863, adopted this kind of a resolution:

"*Resolved*, That no calamity could befall the American people so terrible in its results, as the breaking up of the foundation of the government of the United States, and under a solemn sense of duty to God and our country, we therefore pledge to each other, our sacred honor *to sustain the President and its other constituted authorities* in their efforts to overwhelm and subjugate its enemies by force of arms, and all the appliances of war, as the only means of restoring its sovereign authority under the Constitution, securing the blessings of peace, and preserving the liberties of the people."

I find that resolution was passed by War Democrats and Republicans, because they wished to restore the Union, crush the rebellion, and strip Jeff. Davis of his power. I say that is my doctrine. [Applause.] I look again at the records and find that a meeting now held at Edgar county of this State on the 4th of July, 1863, by the anti-War Democrats, at which this sort of a resolution was passed:

"*Resolved*, That we hereby undividedly pledge ourselves one to another, that *we will not render support to the present Administration* in carrying on this Abolition crusade against the South; that we will resist to the death, all attempts *to draft any of our citizens* into the army, and that we will permit no arbitrary arrests to be made among us by the minions of the Administration."

They won't render aid or support to the Administration to carry on the war. I am in the army. I have thousands of soldiers under my command. I ask the people to aid and assist me, and aid and assist my men. I ask Congress to pass laws to aid and assist their men to put down this rebellion. I turn my eyes to this Edgar County Convention. They say No! John Logan—you and the soldiers under you; we are pledged to not furnish aid to carry on this war. I say you are not of my kind, and I can't stay with you. [Applause.]

I said when I was here before, and have always said, for I never had an opinion I was afraid to express whether it was popular or unpopular, that I was in favor of a draft, and I am now, not because it would fill up our decimated ranks, because it would enable our armies to resist the outrages perpetrated upon their fallen brethren now sleeping beneath the sod. We say, send us men to fill up our regiments, and we will crush out this rebellion. [Applause.] Yet when we ask for soldiers to assist us, we get that kind of a response. They say no, sir, we will resist to the death the draft. What else do they say? They say no more arbitrary arrests shall be made by the minions of the Administration. Who do they mean? I suppose the officers and soldiers dying day by day in defense of this Government are "the minions of the Administration" they so hate and despise. If I was ordered to arrest one of those gentlemen, I would show him whether I approved of the arrest of traitors.

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

In continuation of my remarks in reference to parties as at present organized I wish to examine into their status a little further. There was a Convention at Baltimore which nominated Lincoln and Johnson, and there was a Convention at Chicago which nominated McClellan and Pendleton. It is for me to examine the platforms of these Conventions, ascertain what their intentions are, and whom I shall support. I expected, when the Democratic Convention—as they called it—I can't call it that, but they do,—assembled, it would break up, or they would present something which would look like they were for sustaining the Government, but I was doomed to disappointment.

I defy any man, I care not how artful he may be, to take the platform of the Convention at Chicago, and find anything in it but opposition to the Government. [Applause.] The second resolution reads as follows:

"That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, during which, under the pretense of a military necessity, or war power higher than the Constitution, the Constitution itself has been disregarded in every part, and public liberty and private right alike trodden down, and the material prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that immediate efforts be made for a cessation of hostilities, with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis of the Federal union of the States."

IS THE WAR A FAILURE?

Now I want you to give me your attention while I examine this platform and see what it means. The first proposition is, that after having prosecuted the war for four years, for the purpose of putting down this rebellion and restoring the Constitution, it has proved a failure. What are the facts? Has this war proved a failure? Nearly four years ago our armies were first put in the field. When they were ready, what did we find? We found the Southern Confederacy, as it is called, standing in opposition to this Government with an army of over 300,000 men. A larger army than was ever thought of being organized in this country. How far South could you travel then? Not further than Cairo. They held the Tennessee river, they held the Cumberland river, and nearly the whole of the soil of Virginia, nearly up to the very gates of Washington City, and every part of the Southern States in defiance of the Government. They had the Mississippi river, and you could not pass down it as a citizen. You could not pass up the Tennessee or the Cumberland without being shot. The rebel flag floated all the way down the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio. It floated all along the banks of the Ohio, and upon the soil of Virginia almost within sight of the Capitol. Their cannon stood upon the banks of every Southern river, and upon the seaboard clear down to the Gulf. Our commerce was destroyed by pirates upon the sea.

How is it now? Yet the war is a failure. Let us examine and see how the country stands now in contrast to its position at that time. Instead of the rebel flag floating as it did then, you see that proud old banner streaming out proudly to the breeze inviting all citizens to come and repose under its folds. We found the Tennessee commanded by Fort Henry. Now it is swept away. No longer does there stand there a fort occupied and manned by rebel officers and men. Fort Donelson, which stood on the Cumberland defying all river craft and the land forces, is now

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1864.

The panic has almost entirely subsided. But yesterday and business was at a perfect stand-still —there were no buyers—our merchants stood appalled—currency could not be had at any price—Eastern exchange was a drug and could not find a market at 1@2 per cent. discount—even gold went begging at 180 when it was quoted in New York at 193. To-day everything was changed. Our banks we felt stronger—there was a better supply of greenbacks on hand—business men deposited freely and checked out lightly—there was no "run"—everybody felt easier, smiled and seemed happy. Confidence is restored; the brief storm has blown past, and business will speedily resume its wonted activity.

The market for Eastern Exchange was entirely nominal. A few of the banks purchased from their customers at ½@¾ discount, and sold at ¼@½ discount, but throughout the city rates were nominal.

Gold opened in New York at 192¼, fell to 189, and closed at 191. The following are the quotations received by James Boyd, gold broker:

At 10 a. m	192¼	At 11 a. m	191
At 10:30 a. m	191¼	At 3 p. m	191

Here, the gold market was quiet and steady at 188@1.90, with light offerings, as compared with yesterday. Silver was nominal at 175.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1864.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—Since the date of our last weekly review, the general markets have been unsettled and prices are considerably lower. Flour has declined $1.25@1.50 per brl; Winter Wheat 15@16c per bushel; Spring Wheat, 25@30c per bushel; Corn, 8@9c per bushel; Oats, 8c per bushel; Rye, 10@15c per bushel; Barley, 25@30c per bushel; Highwines 8c per gallon; Timothy Seed, 15@20c per bushel; and Flax Seed, 50c per bushel. Groceries of all kinds are also considerably lower. Dry Goods have declined materially, and prices have still a strong downward tendency.

The panic observable in almost every face yesterday had entirely disappeared to-day, and the general markets, though not by any means active, assumed a more healthy and steadier tone. The money market, though not panicy, was still very close, and this rendered the demand for produce comparatively light; but it is not possible for us to inform our readers of the visible improvement which permeated every branch of trade and commerce to-day, as compared with yesterday. The contrast was great indeed. Yesterday, the meeting on 'Change consisted of a mob, eager to sell at any figure that would bring "greenbacks"; while to-day it was an assemblage of merchants, who were about their business in a business manner to buy or sell as they thought best.

But, as we have already stated, the demand for grain and other produce was light. The banks did not discount a dollar, and it was still a very difficult manner to sell eastern exchange; but there was no panic—no attempt to press stocks to sale, and no excitement.

The demand for Flour was very light, and we note sales of only about 700 brls, at $7.00@8.00 for good to choice spring extras, and $6.50@6.55 for spring supers.

The wheat market was more active and steadier and prices were firmer. The sales, however, were not heavy—amounting to only about 55,000 bushels,

New Advertisements

BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, and all disorders of the Throat and Lungs are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your Bronchial Troches." C. H. GARDNER, "Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York."

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." "REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York."

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my Throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease. T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal."

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief. HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal."

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. oct4-d285-1my

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and the BEST SECURITY. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it CANNOT pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate of 5-20 Bonds is not less than NINE PER CENT premium, and before the war the premium on six per cent U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress EXEMPTS ALL BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES FROM LOCAL TAXATION. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

Subscriptions will be Received

BY THE

First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Second National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Third National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.
Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Ill.,

and by all National Banks which are depositories of public money, and

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS, throughout the country will give further information and

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

oct6-d466-4t w

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 1st, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department under the act of Congress, approved June 30th, 1864, until the noon of Friday, 14th, for Bonds of the United States to the amount of $40,000,000. The Bonds offered will bear an interest of 6 per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first day of May, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, payable in twenty years from November 1st, 1864. Each offer must be for fifty and some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or of fifty, which the offer is for no more than fifty; two per cent. on the principal, including premium, of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as guarantee for payment of subscriptions, if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated depositories at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National deposit bank which may consent to transact business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be sent to depositors by the officers of the Bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded with offers to this Department.

All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than October 14th, as after that no offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The coupon and registered bonds received under this proposal will be of the denominations of fifty dollars, one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars. Registered bonds of five thousand and ten thousand dollars will be received if required. All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers in case of acceptance. Bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department on final payment of installment. The deposit of two per cent will be reckoned in the last installments paid by principal offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer, or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 20th of October, the balance, including the premium and the original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st of October. The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest of deposits, from their date to November 1st, will be paid by the Government coin. One half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent of accepted offers, may be paid with accrued interest to October 15th, in United States certificates of indebtedness, but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offers for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not deemed advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary. (Signed) W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

oct6-d321-11wy

TO GIVE AWAY ONE HUNDRED thousand of WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE FEVER POWDERS, to cure Fever in all its forms. May be had at all Drug stores. oct6-d427-1tw

EYE & EAR.

Dr. UNDERWOOD, graduate of Bellevue Hospital and Opthalmic College, New York, gives special attention to the diseases of the Eye and Ear, and all delicate and difficult operations thereon performed. Office No. 194 Randolph street, Chicago. oct6-d[illegible]

EYE INFIRMARY.

DR. J. H. WALKER, Operating and Consulting Surgeon, for Diseases of the EYE AND EAR, Office 113 South Clark st., P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago. Patients received from 10 to 4. Artificial Eyes inserted. oct6-d[illegible]

Barrels! Barrels!!

We have a lot of superior Molasses Barrels for sale at reasonable prices. HURLBUT, [illegible] & CO., Corner Henry and Maxwell sts., Chicago. oct6-d[illegible]

FOR SALE—Or exchange for farming land, nearly a quarter of a block in the central part of the City of [illegible]; one boarding house worth $[illegible], and one business house worth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] The First National Bank and Post Office are in the [illegible] [illegible]. Inquire of [illegible] [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1864.

GREAT SPEECH OF HON. S. P. CHASE.

Delivered at the Immense Union Meeting in Cincinnati September 25th, 1864.

A Review of the Political Situation.

Gov. Chase delivered the following speech to an audience of 20,000 men:

FELLOW CITIZENS: I come here to-night for the purpose of joining my voice and my efforts with yours for the election of Lincoln and Johnson to the Chief Magistracy and Vice-Chief Magistracy of the nation. I know that the people are to do this work, and that what I or any other speaker may say will have little to do with the general result—the triumph of the glorious cause of Union and freedom, represented by these candidates. I have before spoken to you of this theme, but the theme of Union and freedom will not be exhausted in this land until the last rebel has laid down his arms, and the last manacle falls from the last slave. [Cheers, and "That's so."] And just so long as this battle remains to be fought, I wish to be on hand to take part in the contest. [Cheers.]

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

Fellow citizens, we are told all the time that this war was begun by the Republicans. All our enemies constantly join in that reproach; but out of their mouths we will convict them of misrepresentation. In 1861, not long after the war began, the Congress of the United States passed a resolution, upon the motion of Mr. Crittenden, that this war had its origin in the unholy ambition of Southern disunionists, and for that resolution every man in the House of Representatives, on every side, voted, with a single exception of Vallandigham, I believe, who declined to vote upon the first clause of the resolution. This proves what I have said, that they themselves declare that the war was begun by the Southern disunionists; and if it was begun by them, was it begun by Republicans? [Voices, "No, no."] Everybody who has taken any interest in the affairs of the country, knows that this war, so far from being precipitated by the present President or the Administration supporting him, had its origin previous to the coming into power of this Administration.

One word further. What cause had they for war? What was in danger that they were interested in? [Voices—"The nigger." "Slavery."] They thought so, or said they thought so; but was there one man in Cincinnati, one man throughout the length and breadth of Ohio, known to any of you, who desired to interfere with slavery in Kentucky? ["No, no."] Not one. Why, we told them when we met in the Peace Conference in February, 1861, over and over again, gentlemen, you have nothing to fear from the people of the free States. If you are content with your slavery in the slave States, you can have it; but if you wish to force slavery into Ohio or any territory where Ohio men are going to work, you cannot take it there. That was not endangering them in Kentucky, or Virginia, or South Carolina. We were willing to let them alone in that matter, and they told us that all they wanted was to be let alone. We were willing to let them alone, so far as that question went. All we asked was that they should let us people in the free territory alone. Was that attempting to interfere in the smallest degree? Not at all. But they were not content with this. They were determined either to rule or ruin the republic. We did not

therefore put McClellan upon a peace platform.

There is a peculiar fact in reference to the first plank in that platform. As it was drawn originally, it declared, that the Convention of the Democratic party was in favor of the Union, and of maintaining the national unity as an admirable framework of Government, and other language which I do not recollect; but the point is, that the resolution when it was offered had these words in it: "that we are in favor of maintaining the national unity;" but when it went into the committee these words were stricken out and the resolution was reported without them and adopted without them. Thus the committees and the Convention through it, so far as they could by a negative, declared themselves not in favor of maintaining the national unity, if that maintenance stood in the way of peace. Thus I am justified in saying that the convention was determined upon having peace. It declared itself in general terms in favor of the Union, but it declared itself also in favor of peace, and you cannot find in the whole of that document a single word upon any other topic except this of peace, and the arraignment of the Republican party. It is full of charges against the Union men of the country; those who have supported Mr. Lincoln. It contains no single word in condemnation of the rebellion—not a single word in denunciation of the men who have lighted the fire of discord and of war in the land.

OTHER SIDE OF THE PICTURE.

Now, fellow-citizens, let us look at the other side of the picture a moment. What do we see? What do we inscribe upon our banners? We do not use any equivocal terms. There is not a word the meaning of which is not as plain as sunlight, in the platform of the Baltimore Convention. We declare, in the first place, that we mean to maintain this Union. [Cheers.] We do not mean, upon any terms, to let this Union go. We will not be content to submit to the loss of one single county, or town, or parish, throughout the whole United States. We mean to keep the whole, because we know that unless we do keep the whole it is vain to talk of peace. Let this Union be broken up; let this doctrine of secession be sanctioned by the result of this contest, and there is no more peace for America. We are to be divided into a multitude of discordant, belligerent States, between which there can be no peace, till at last a despairing people may seek deliverance from endless contention under the shadow of a throne. But we want no throne in this country. [Voices—"Never, never."] We want no sovereign in this country, but the sovereign people. [Cheers.] And we mean that the American people shall control the whole of these United States. [Renewed cheers.]

What next in this platform? Why, the men who made that platform at Baltimore say what the real cause of this rebellion was. It was no usurpation on your part; it was no disposition to infringe any right of the Southern States; no disposition to disturb any institution of the Southern States on our part. But it was slavery which inspired them with the idea of despotism, and that despotism they wished to establish all over the country. Our representatives at Baltimore declared this plainly to the world. They disguised nothing. They simply said, this is the cause of the war, and because it is the cause of the war it must be abolished.

But we are told that the Republicans, by which name they choose to call all the Union men, that the Administration has changed the original object of the war. The war was begun, they say, for the restoration of the Union, and we were content to support it as long as it was waged for that purpose, but it has been diverted from that object. Now is that true? ["No, no."]

THE DESTRUCTION OF SLAVERY.

The President, Mr. Lincoln, as you know very well, for more than a year strove to crush the rebellion without touching any institution within the limits of the seceded States. It was the object of his Administration, undoubtedly, to crush the rebellion and leave the Union as it was, with every State charged with full power to regulate its own affairs; but the persistent determination of the

have something to do at home of more importance to them than sending their Emperors into this country of ours. I say country of ours, because we have a common interest with other republics on the continent; and no foreign power can touch a republic in America without touching the interest of the United States. This is the doctrine we pronounced long ago, and it is the one we hold to yet.

There is nothing in the whole platform of which we need be ashamed. We are for the Union, the freedom, and the development of all the resources of our country, for welcoming the foreign emigrant when he comes among us as a brother and a friend. We are against the interference by any foreign despotism with freedom in America. [Cheers.] These are our doctrines, and upon these doctrines we come into the contest; but first and foremost, and above all, because it is the doctrine which meets our immediate necessity, is the doctrine of maintaining the Union against all traitors, at home or abroad, and with Union maintaining freedom.

TIMES OF TRIAL AND TRIBULATION.

There is no country that does not pass through its times of great trial, and we are passing through ours now. We are passing through that experience which sooner or later comes to all men and all nations, which proves of what metal men are made. But should we shrink cowardly from the trial? Should we give up this Union because it costs us blood and money? Why, the whole world would upbraid us, and history would be full of reproaches from generation to generation. But we will not give up this Union. [Voices—"Never, never."] So long as we have men and money, men and money will be given to this cause. Who is there, in time to come—what soldier returning from the army, and as he grows old in years takes his grandchildren on his knee, and tells that in 1864 or 1865 he helped to put the final keystone upon the arch of the Union—will be ashamed of his work? No, fellow-citizens, we will stand by our brothers in the field who are fighting for these doctrines, and every one who can go must go, if it be necessary, and we must spare no effort or exertion that will encourage or support them.

THINK, WHAT WILL THE SOLDIERS SAY?

Now suppose it were announced that here in Hamilton county you had sent a man to Congress who would vote against supplies for the armies, [voices, "Aleck, Aleck,"] yes, and suppose it should be announced that you had again sent some one that would do no better, and that would vote for a cessation of hostilities, what response would the news of his election call forth? Would not every honest soldier hang his head for shame? Will any Ohio man who is fighting the battles of our country, now look with any other sentiment than that of regret and abhorrence upon such a vote as that? There may be a few here and there, but very few, and it is the exception that proves the rule. But suppose you should vote in that way, and the news be proclaimed in the rebel army, would there be any hanging of heads, any regrets? No, there would be exultation and rioting; and they would say, the people whom we cannot overcome by arms, have really overcome themselves by their ballots. But there is no danger that you will do this. You will vote for your candidate for Congress, and elect him too. You will vote for your State ticket, and every man on it; and you will do it because every ballot so cast counts as one ballot against the rebellion. [Cheers.]

THE SOLDIERS' TIME OF TRIAL.

I said we are passing through a time of trial. So we are; but these brave men in the field are passing through a worse trial than ours. Many of our young men have fallen in the contest. I have heard of them—young men full of hope, intelligence, energy, going forth to fight the battle of their country, and to fall in the battle fields; and I have seen them, too, but never heard from the lips of any wounded man a single regret that he had suffered in the cause of his country—never. These men never complain that the war is a failure. [A voice, "Never a time".] They want to get well and to go back to the field. But they want the encouragement and support of their friends

al integrity, and the dishonor of the national flag. The army knows well that secessionists and traitors do not, will not, favor the election of Lincoln and Johnson, but will exert every nerve to defeat the Union party.

The army will not coalesce with that party to which all secessionists and Copperheads instinctively are a tail. The Copperhead organs, although they know better, and have opposed soldiers' voting, have been in the habit of claiming that a large majority of the soldiers would vote for McClellan.

The soldiers denounce this slander and are taking votes to show distinctively that it is untrue.

The 6th regiment Iowa volunteers, Col. Bell, one of the most gallant regiments in the service, has taken a vote, and it results in 480 votes being cast; of these, 19 were cast for McClellan, and 460 for Lincoln.

Majority for Lincoln, 441 votes.

The same paper has the following from Washington Hospital:

MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 26th, 1864—Editor Bulletin:—SIR: In these times of anxiety, when all are looking with great anticipation to the approaching election for the Presidency, perhaps it may interest your readers to know the result of an effort made here last evening at the suggestion of several members of this hospital, to obtain a fair expression of its inmates as to their choice of the different nominees now before the people, for the highest office within the gift of the commonwealth. After canvassing each department of the hospital, the ballots were counted with the following result:

Whole number of votes, 322.	
For Abraham Lincoln	247
For George B. McClellan	75
Lincoln's majority	172

As there are representatives here from no less than 75 different regiments, and those from different sections of the nation, I think it a fair representation of the general feeling of the country.

S. D. LAMB, A. H. KELLOGG,
Sec 3, Wash. Hosp

A correction is due the gallant soldiers belonging to the 113th Regiment, who do not desire to be suspected of Copperheadism. They desire to have corrected the statement of the Middleport, Iroquois County, *Illinois Press*, said to be derived from several members of the regiment, "that the feeling for McClellan in their division is growing, and that he will get two-thirds of the soldiers' votes in it." To show how false and absurd this story is, the boys of the 113th have taken a vote to test Presidential preferences, and the result was, 319 votes were cast for Lincoln and 31 votes for McClellan. Total vote of the regiment 350. Of the 31 voters for McClellan several have since expressed a determination to go for Lincoln.

The cotton business is always of interest. Messrs. Sam DeBow and others of our prominent merchants interested in the cotton trade, having recently addressed a letter of inquiry to W. P. Mellen, Esq., General Agent of the Treasury Department, have just received the following reply, in which every citizen of Memphis is deeply interested;

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENT,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 19, 1864.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed herewith, I hand you a copy of a circular letter of instructions I have this day sent to all Assistant Special Agents.

I duly received your letter of the 3d inst., and the enclosed circular will, I presume, correct any troubles you are apprehending, unless there has been some attempt to evade the law by making a nominal advance, a real payment of purchase money.

I am, very respectfully
W. P. MELLEN,
General Agent Treasury Dept.

Messrs. Sam. DeBow, Robert McGregor & Co., and others, Memphis, Tenn.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL AGENT,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 19, 1864.

SIR: I have received several communications asking whether the act of July 2, 1864, and the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury of July 29, 1864, are to be construed as to prevent producers who are excepted by the 9th section of the act and by Regulation XXXVIII, from sending their products to markets in the loyal States through agents employed by them.

I do not see anything in the law or regulations as they now stand, prohibiting the employment of ship agents by the class of producers named, provided that the agent so employed has no interest whatever, directly or indirectly, as owner in the products shipped.

FACTORS MAY MAKE ADVANCES AND RECEIVE COMMISSIONS

as in ordinary transactions, provided there be no evasion of the law or regulation. You will act accordingly until otherwise directed. I am, very respectfully,

WM. P. MELLEN,
General Agent Treasury Department.

action relative to the suspension of the habeas corpus, arbitrary arrests (so called), invasion of State sovereignty in reconquered territory, his Emancipation Proclamation, &c. &c. After a vote of thanks to the speaker and songs from the Club and the ladies, the meeting adjourned.

FROM MEMPHIS, TENN.

How the Soldiers Will Vote—Who are for McClellan.

HEAD'QS 113TH REGT. ILL. INF. VOLS.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Sept. 26, 1864.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Having heard it reported that Gen. McClellan would carry a large vote in the Western army, I beg leave through your journal to correct the report so far as the troops doing duty in this district are concerned. In my regiment, the 113th Illinois volunteer infantry, or 3d Board of Trade, there are some 350 voters, who stand on the Presidential question as follows:

FOR LINCOLN.

Field and Staff	5
Captains	9
Lieutenants	14
Enlisted Men	291
Total	319

FOR M'CLELLAN.

Field and Staff	none
Captains	1
Lieutenants	1
Enlisted Men	29
Total	31
Majority for Lincoln	288

I have made careful inquiry throughout the whole army at this place, also at Vicksburg, and find that the ratio above given of the soldiers' vote, will hold true in all Illinois regiments, and will not vary much from being correct in the troops of other States. The process by which the soldier comes to a conclusion for whom to vote, although perhaps more simple than that given us by politicians, is to them at least as satisfactory. It is this, viz:

1st. All the noted rebels and rebel sympathizers are anxious, extremely anxious, that McClellan should be elected President, therefore all true soldiers of the United States are anxious that he should not be, for we have been fighting to make these rebels have *our* President rule over them, and don't mean to give it up yet.

2d. All the rebels now hope for is to have the North so divided up as to cause riots and civil war in all the Northern States, hoping thereby that our victorious armies will have to be withdrawn from the field to take care of our own homes, giving them a chance to recuperate, and perhaps, to get recognized by England and France. The soldiers don't mean to help bring about that state of things, and so will vote for the same man who has so long and so faithfully stood by us and done so much to displease our foes and the foes of the country, and to put an end to this cruel war, waged by an unprincipled faction against the honored doctrine that the majority should rule, and that the ballot-box should decide who constituted that majority.

Jeff. Davis and all his crew hate Lincoln, therefore we love him. All the peace sneaks of the North, who call Jeff. Davis and his crew "our Southern brethren" hate Lincoln, therefore we love him. And all the aforesaid parties love McClellan, therefore we don't love him. And of course we intend to vote for the man we love and all our enemies hate, and not for the man we hate and our enemies love. So Honest Old Abe is now and forever the first choice of five sixth's of all our brave soldiers for the next President of all these United States, and we mean to see to it that all his foes South and North shall acknowledge him as such, before we come back to the peaceful pursuits of civil life.

Every soldier who loses his life between the time that Sherman took Atlanta and the Presidential election, we intend to charge to the account of the party represented at the Chicago Convention, for without the aid of that party the rebellion would have ended with the fall of Atlanta. We shall triumph as it is, but only at the expense of perhaps a hundred thousand more lives of brave Northern boys, and the making of double the number of widows and orphans. All of whom history will set down to the account of the Copperhead Convention